

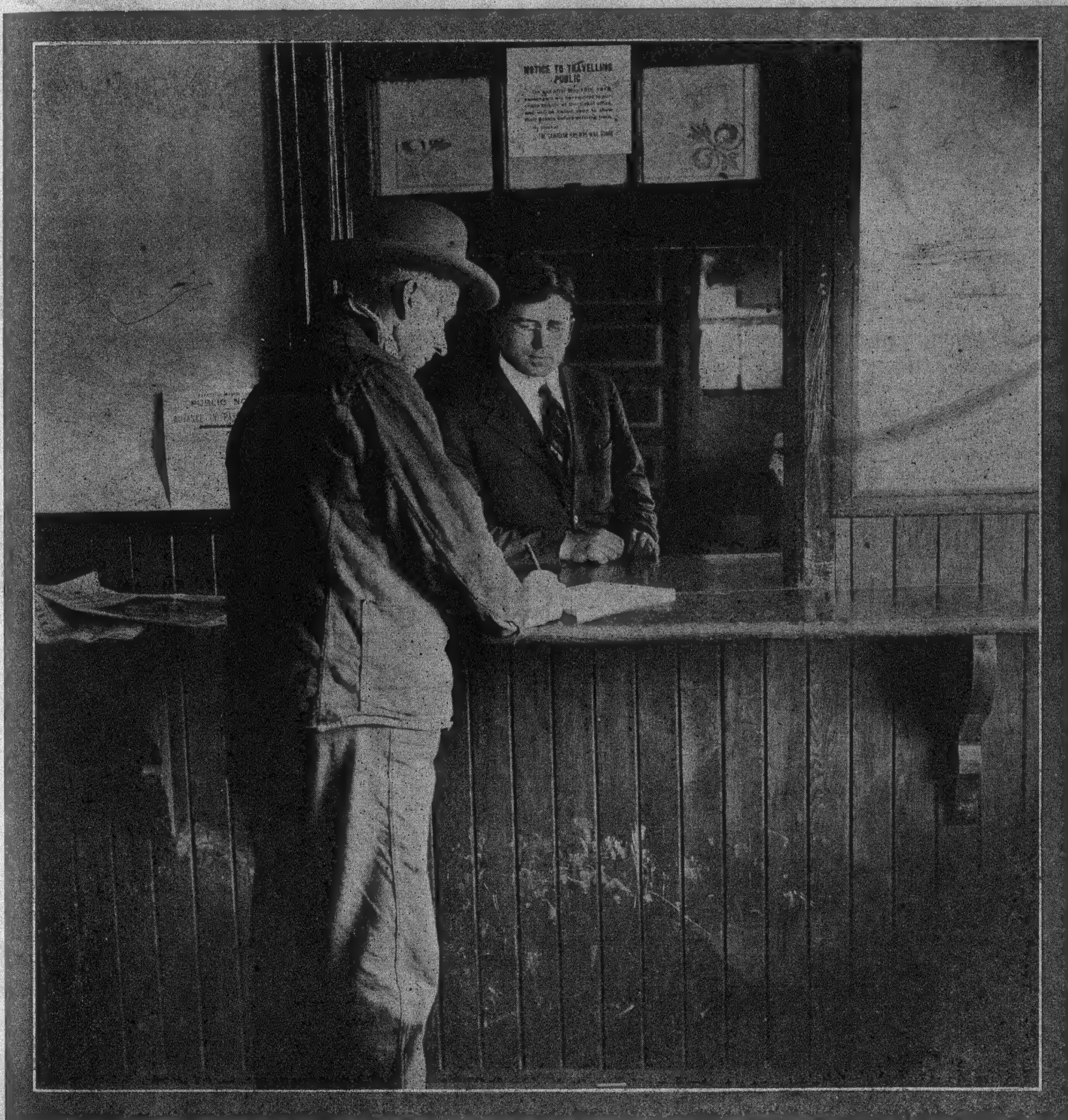
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 27, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



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To protect us—to protect our trade—to let our soldiers cross the seas in safety, and to feed our soldiers and the Allied people in Britain, in France and other theatres of war, our Merchant Marine has "carried on"—submarine or no submarine. They have paid the price.

We can help. It is our privilege to contribute to the support of the dependants of the victims of the hellish Hun warfare. Over 16,000 merchant sailors have lost their lives during this war.

Manitoba's Share Is Only \$150,000

In the Ontario campaign just completed over one million dollars was raised. Can we who profited so much by the work of the Merchant Marine—do less than over subscribe our share?

Don't "let George do it," but mail a cheque to the undersigned if no canvasser calls on you.

The General Committee feels that no one living in Manitoba can ignore this call without feeling guilty—the issue is so clear.

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December 1st to 7th inclusive

Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to—

Campaign Committee
J. W. Hamilton,
Hon. Treasurer
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Bldg., WINNIPEG.



The Navy League of Canada
W. R. Allan, President,
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Book Your Order Before Prices Advance

We will book your order up to **December 31st** at the following delivered prices, freight prepaid for shipment, on or before **February 28th, 1919**. Not later.

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1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Edge Grain Flooring	\$52.50
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1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	Fir Drop Siding	36.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3 1/2	Fir Drop Siding	32.50
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		No. 1	Rab. Door Jams	55.00
		No. 1	Rab. Window Jams	52.00
1 x 6 and 1 x 8	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Finish	42.00
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1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Shelving	35.00
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Cedar Bevel Siding	35.00
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XXX No. 1 B.C. Shingles				4.50

Do not order specific lengths in Flooring, Ceiling, Drop Siding, Shiplap and Boards unless you wish to pay the additional charge of \$4.00 per 1,000 feet. This material is shipped you in lengths from 8 to 16 feet, the majority in 12, 14 and 16-ft. lengths.

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Send in your order with check for \$50, balance to be paid upon arrival and examination of car and instruct date you wish your order shipped.

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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

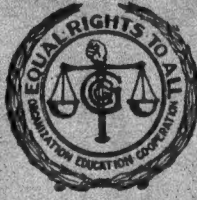
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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November 27, 1918.

No. 48

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 25c. and 30c. per square line. Livestock Display: 18c. per square line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Death of Prof. Galbraith

A promising career was cut short when Arnold J. Galbraith, professor of chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, died of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza, on November 11, at the age of 33. Prof. Galbraith was rapidly gaining recognition as an agricultural chemist, and during the past summer began a soil survey of Manitoba, which promises splendid results for the agriculture of the province. He formerly taught school in Ontario, later graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College. After taking post graduate work at Toronto University, he joined the staff of his alma mater as lecturer in chemistry, later coming to the Manitoba Agricultural



The Late Prof. A. J. Galbraith

College, where he was appointed head of his department about three years ago. His death is a distinct loss to the cause of agricultural education in the west.

United Grain Growers' Annual

The postponed date for the Annual Meeting of United Grain Growers Limited has been set for Wednesday, December 18, at 10 a.m. in Paget Hall, Calgary. Most of the locals into which the shareholders of the company have been organized already have appointed delegates. In some cases, meetings of locals have been impossible owing to the influenza epidemic, but arrangements are being made to hold these meetings in time to have delegates appointed for the annual meeting of the company.

Screenings Prices Advance

On and after December 1, next, the price of re-cleaned screenings (standard stock food) will be advanced to \$36 per ton, f.o.b., Fort William, or points at which interior elevators are situated, in bulk.

The Feed Division of the Dominion Livestock Branch has been compelled to advance the price of this material in order to take care of high carrying charges that accrue from time to time. Of course, any orders received prior to December 1 will be accepted on the basis of the present price, namely \$35.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b., Fort William.

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We have prepared a nicely illustrated little booklet that explains all about Flaxlinum. It tells how to use it and where to use it. It shows how you can save thirty per cent of your coal bill by putting Flaxlinum in your house.

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Wonder (Questions and Answers)

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Men and Women

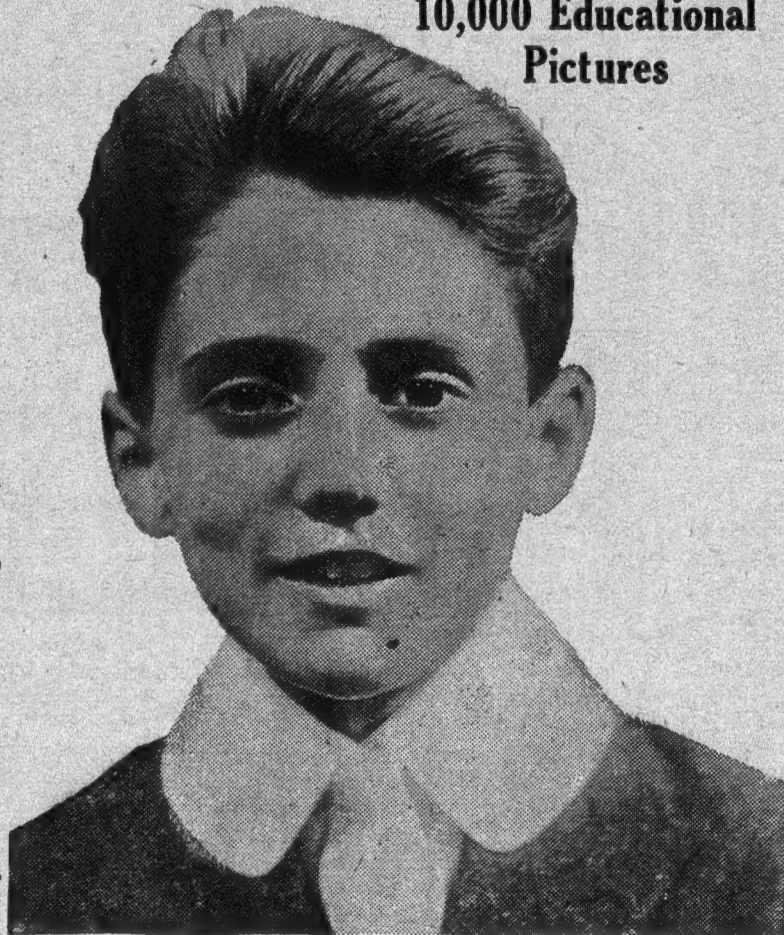
Stories and Legends

Poetry and Rhymes

Golden Deeds

School Lessons

Manual Training



Answers Every Question a
Child Can Ask

Why is ice slippery?

Why is the sea never still?

Can a plant see?

What are eyebrows for?

Why does milk turn sour?

Why is snow white?

Which is the bird with the
longest tail?

Do the stars really twinkle?

What makes the color of the
sunset?

What makes knots in wood?

What makes an echo?

What makes shadows?

Why is it warm in summer?

What is camouflage?

This Boy Knows, Do You?

He has had the **BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE** in his home for a year, and he can tell you interestingly and correctly about all the familiar things which he sees around him. He has made "a long start in the race for knowledge." His teacher will tell you that when she wants a quick and intelligent answer from her class, this boy always answers first. It puts the children over the top.

The Child's Greatest Right

What is the child's greatest right today? It is the right to a practical education — an education that can be used — not a cramming of the mind with a lot of different facts about a lot of different things which have no relation to each other, but an **EDUCATION WHICH WILL STAND THE TEST OF LIFE.** This kind of an education must begin in the greatest school in the world, the home. But the home must be well equipped for the most important of all its duties — the making of a 100 per cent. useful citizen. **THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE** lays the foundations of a practical education for life.

THE END OF THE WAR will present even greater problems than we have had to face during the past few years. Realizing this, our educators are searching for new methods, better methods, of training the boys and girls that they may cope with the extraordinary conditions which are bound to come. Only recently, President Wilson said: "I would therefore urge that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war and that the Nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people."

SATISFY YOUR DESIRE TO KNOW BY MAILING FREE COUPON TODAY

THE FREE COUPON

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The Tribune Building, Winnipeg.

Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in **THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE**, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

Name

Address

The Guide, Nov. 27.

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The 80-page Free Book contains the following Subjects:

Chieftains of a Vanishing Race (Frontispiece in Three Colors); The Sun and his Family; The Earth and Moon in Space; What Our Skin is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; Jack's Wonderful House; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How we Dig up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonder Land; The Republics of South America; Why Do We Count in Tens; The Story of the Days; Joan of Arc Crowning the King; Two Spies of the Revolution; An Easy Way to Make a Telephone; How to Crochet a Shawl; Boy Scouts of America; Set of Simple Tricks; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools, and others.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY, The Tribune Bldg., WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 27, 1918

The Dominion Government has fixed Sunday next, December 1, as a day of national thanksgiving for the success of the Allies.

The Farm Tractor Tax

There could be no plainer object-lesson proving that protectionism means organized injustice to agricultural industry than is furnished by the facts and figures about farm tractors. These facts and figures are set forth fully in the article, "Farm Tractors and the Tariff Tax," in this issue of The Guide. Here we have a stark naked case of what the tariff does to the farmer. It stands out definite and clear-cut and positive, beyond possibility of being either explained away or cloaked with a disguise of deceptive arguing.

For the promotion of increased agricultural production a wartime Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa on February 8 last, decreeing that until February 8 next, the duty on tractors costing not more than \$1,400 in the country of production should be refunded. The Order-in-Council, be it noted, did not do away with that duty. It simply authorized until February next the "remission and refund" of that duty, which is 20 per cent. plus the seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax—a total duty of 27½ per cent.

No sooner was the Order-in-Council passed than a delegation of manufacturers went to Ottawa in post haste and much indignation, and protested against any refunding of the duty on light tractors. They declared that thus to lay impious hands upon the sacred ark of protectionism would bring down retribution upon the State. Such sacrilegious interference with the National Policy (so called) would "destroy stability," they lamented, and "shake the confidence" of the manufacturers. In reply, it was pointed out to them that the manufacturing of tractors in Canada amounted to only a few hundred heavy tractors per year, much higher in price than the light tractors on which the duty is being refunded. Sorely aggrieved because, on their demand, the Order-in-Council was not immediately rescinded, the manufacturers have continued urging that demand upon the government. They are preparing now to move upon Ottawa in massed strength, to insist that the Order-in-Council be rescinded without any more delay.

The official figures of customs entries, given in the article in this issue of The Guide to which reference has been made above, show that during less than nine months of free entry, up to the 31st of last month, four times the number of tractors (and over twice the value) came into Canada than came in of all varieties during the preceding 12 months, and the saving to the farmers by the rebating to them of the 27½ per cent. duty amounted to \$2,195,577. Dividing the total value of the light tractors that came in free of duty in those months by the number of them, we get \$920.53 as the average value per tractor, and \$253.15 as the 27½ per cent. duty which the farmer did not have to pay.

That \$253.15 tariff tax is a millstone which the manufacturers who are doing their utmost to get the Order-in-Council rescinded, want the government to hang round the farmer's neck. It is not as if the light tractors were being made in Canada to meet the needs of agricultural industry. When this fact was pointed out to one of the delegations of manufacturers which waited on the gov-

ernment in regard to this matter, a Brantford manufacturer replied that "he had been preparing for some time past to embark upon the manufacture of light tractors, and had invested much capital in the enterprise, and was now faced with heavy loss." The Guide has no desire to be unjust to that manufacturer or to any manufacturer; though there are quarters in which The Guide is not given credit for any such desire that there should be equal right for all and special privilege to none—The Toronto News, for example, says:—

The Grain Growers' Guide says: "The new era of reconstruction will bring out into plainer view than ever a fundamental truth which the Grain Growers' organizations have kept in view consistently as a guiding principle. This fundamental truth is that the wage earners of Canada and the farmers of Canada are mutually concerned in each others' welfare."

If The Guide really believes this it will cease to advocate a demolition of the Canadian tariff which would close half of Canada's factories, throw half of her workmen out of employment, and drive them to the United States in search of a living.

The farmers of Eastern Canada have long recognized an identity of interests with city wage earners. They have long realized that important domestic industries and large centres of population provide them with the best home market. They know that the fiscal system of moderate protection has rendered possible the development of native manufactures on a great scale. For that reason they always vote for the maintenance of the creative National Policy first introduced by Sir John Macdonald in 1878, and completely vindicated by 40 years of actual practice.

To return to the Brantford manufacturer, who complained that he had been preparing to make light tractors, the question that presents itself to every fair-minded Canadian is this: Assuming it to be established that it is in the interests of the national welfare that there should be governmental action to secure the production of light tractors in Canada, what should that governmental action be? In addition to the admission free of duty of all the materials needed in the manufacture of light tractors, which the organized farmers would all support, what else should be done?

Suppose the government were to say: "We will not impose a tariff tax on light tractors entering Canada, for that would be an injustice, as light tractors are necessities of agricultural industry; but upon the Canadian manufacturers of light tractors making a full and complete disclosure of all the books of their business, if the figures show that they are not making six per cent. a year on their capital invested, the shortage will be made up to them from the Dominion treasury, for a maximum period of, say, three years."

Would not that be a more justifiable policy than the imposing of a \$253.15 tax on every \$920.53 light tractor brought into Canada? Why should not a manufacturer asking for special privilege at the public expense be required to expose all the books of his business to the daylight of publicity? It would be interesting to have the answer of the Toronto News to these two questions.

Could there be a plainer object-lesson of what so-called National Policy protectionism does to the farmer than is furnished by this case of the light tractors? Could there be any stronger and juster argument for the need of more organization and co-operation among the farmers for justice and the common good—for increased membership of the Grain Growers' organizations and more local associations, and increased activity in them all for the furtherance of justice-seeking political action?

Incomes and Profits

In a recent issue of The Financial Post of Toronto, Mr. S. R. Parsons, past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, repeats the statement that manufacturers are not making any more profit than farmers. In support of this contention he quotes a sentence from some literature published by The Guide to the effect that the average income of the farmer in the West is larger than the average income in the town or city home. Mr. Parsons immediately assumes that all the farmer's income is profit: therefore, the farmer must be tremendously prosperous.

As a business man, Mr. Parsons knows much better than this. If all the income of his own company, or of any other company, was profit, he and the other manufacturers would be billionaires within a few years. If all the farmer's income was clear profit, he would be rolling in wealth. But although the average income per farm in Western Canada is higher than the average income in city and town homes, it does not argue for greater profit for the farmer.

The city home consists of the house and furniture. Every farm is a manufacturing plant, requiring a large investment in land, machinery and livestock; and furthermore, the farmer is an employer of labor. Naturally, his income from all this investment is higher than the man whose whole equipment consists of his head and his hands. If it were not so, it would be impossible for farmers to carry on their work at all. But income and profit are two different things. It is quite possible (and, in fact, it happens very frequently) that a farmer's income from the sale of his grain and his livestock might be \$8,000 or more for the year, and at the same time his actual loss might be \$1,000, or considerably more.

Ten bushels of wheat per acre gives considerable income, but it doesn't give any profit whatever. The farmers of Western Canada produce every year an immense amount of wealth, but because of the high cost of everything they buy, and particularly because of the increased cost due to the protective tariff, the average margin of profit is very small. The protective tariff robs the farmer every year of profits to which he is justly entitled. That explains why the western farmer is antagonistic to the protectionist system.

The facts and figures regarding the farmer's incomes and profits are pretty well open to the world. The farmer has no secrets. Practically anybody can find out the real facts regarding farming. But, on the other hand, the manufacturers' profits are a sealed book. We get only general statements, such as Mr. Parsons makes. The few companies that publish their balance sheets, such as the milling companies, show absolutely fabulous profits. The other manufacturers should show their balance sheets also. It should be a law of the land that every incorporated company should be compelled to publish its balance sheet and profit and loss statement annually. We would then know what the public is entitled to know. The organized farmers should insist upon this publicity as absolutely essential. We would then know who is making the profits and who is not.

A Millionaire's Newspapers

Evidence in a recent lawsuit in Montreal has proved that the two English-language newspapers in that city, the Star and the Herald, are under the same ownership. The Herald, with a history as a Liberal paper

extending over several generations, was purchased a few years ago by Hugh Graham, the founder and owner of the Star, which in the two-score years of its existence has always been staunchly Conservative.

The millionaire Sir Hugh Graham has since been metamorphosed into Baron Atholstan (it may be noted, by the way, that on the occasion of the first visit to Western Canada, which occurred the month before last, this mushroom nobleman made several vigorous utterances against public ownership of railways).

Before the proprietor of the Montreal Star bought the Montreal Herald, those two journals waged a bitter warfare against each other over issues not unconnected with that millionaire's interest in Montreal's transportation franchises. Since then they have been in serene and perfect agreement on civic questions; but they maintain their party differences. Commenting on this, the Toronto Globe says:—

That he has been able to present his patrons of either party with the views and opinions they demand on political subjects says much for Lord Atholstan's versatility and freedom from prejudice, but many citizens will not regard it as an ideal condition that the control of the evening press in the evening field of a great city like Montreal should be in one man's hands.

Which reminds us that the Saturday Review, of London, in one of its recent reversions to the sarcastic vein for which it used to be celebrated, remarked casually, in the course of an article on Canadian politics:—

It is, we have heard, a thing not unknown in Canada for a Conservative candidate to be the owner of the Liberal newspaper in his constituency or vice versa.

However, that may be, the Montreal individual who now wears a baronial camouflage over the name he inherited from his father is not the first of the world's millionaire newspaper-owners who has given proof of a flexible mind.

But, if a man who is above all else commercially-minded owns, among his other properties, a newspaper, or several newspapers, is it to be expected that he will regard his newspaper plant, or plants, otherwise than he regards factories, or mills, which also he owns—that is to say, as plants to be operated so as to be a source of profit to himself?

As to Victory Bond Values

In reply to several enquirers who through untoward circumstances find themselves under the necessity of selling Victory Loan bonds of last year's issue, it is to be explained that under the arrangement by the Dominion government that the bond dealers throughout Canada, for the purpose of stabilizing the situation, the selling price of Victory Loan Bonds of 1917, which began at 98½ and interest, is now 99 and interest, and the buying price is 100 and interest.

For example, the holder of a \$100 Victory Loan Bond of 1917, of no matter what year of maturity, who has cashed in the interest coupon that fell due on June 1 last, if he now finds himself forced to sell, will receive for it from any bond dealer (without any charge being made for the service) \$99 and the amount of the interest coupon due on December 1; that is to say he will receive \$101.58. The purchaser of it will have to pay the bond dealer \$102.58. Only the pressure of some emergency gives reason for parting with so excellent an investment as Victory Loan Bonds.

Red Cross Needs

The cessation of hostilities has by no means brought to an end the work of the Red Cross, which will have to go on for many months to come. The terrible toll of the daily casualty list is happily no longer the first draft on the resources of the Red Cross; but the

soldiers who come home must leave behind them many of their comrades in field hospitals, base hospitals and convalescent homes in England. The blind, the maimed, the disfigured, the sufferers from shell shock and the others who are in need of care and attention must be looked after. Many Canadian soldiers will be on active service for a considerable time to come in Europe; and the work of the Canadian contingent in Siberia is only just beginning. Do not relax in fulfilling your obligation to the Red Cross. The Guide will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions to be turned over to the Red Cross authorities.

Private Food Taxers

The analysis which was made in The Guide of the financial statements submitted at the recent annual meetings of the big milling corporations of this country is reprinted in the Toronto Globe, which says:—

The Guide asks the government what it intends to do, and suggests vigorous enquiry along the lines of recent investigations by the Federal Trade Commission of the United States into the affairs of American packing concerns. It would be interesting to know why a distinction was made between the profits on meat and the profits on flour. Both are necessities of life, and, if anything, flour is the more indispensable.

If the Order-in-Council of March 9 last, which limits the profits of the meat packing companies to 11 per cent. on capital actually invested (all profits above that to go to the Dominion treasury) had been made applicable to the milling companies, the public revenue would be notably greater. One company, for example, whose net profits for the year ended, August 31 last, were nearly

50 per cent. on capital actually invested, as against net profits of 32 per cent. in the preceding twelve months, would have had to yield up \$2,750,000.

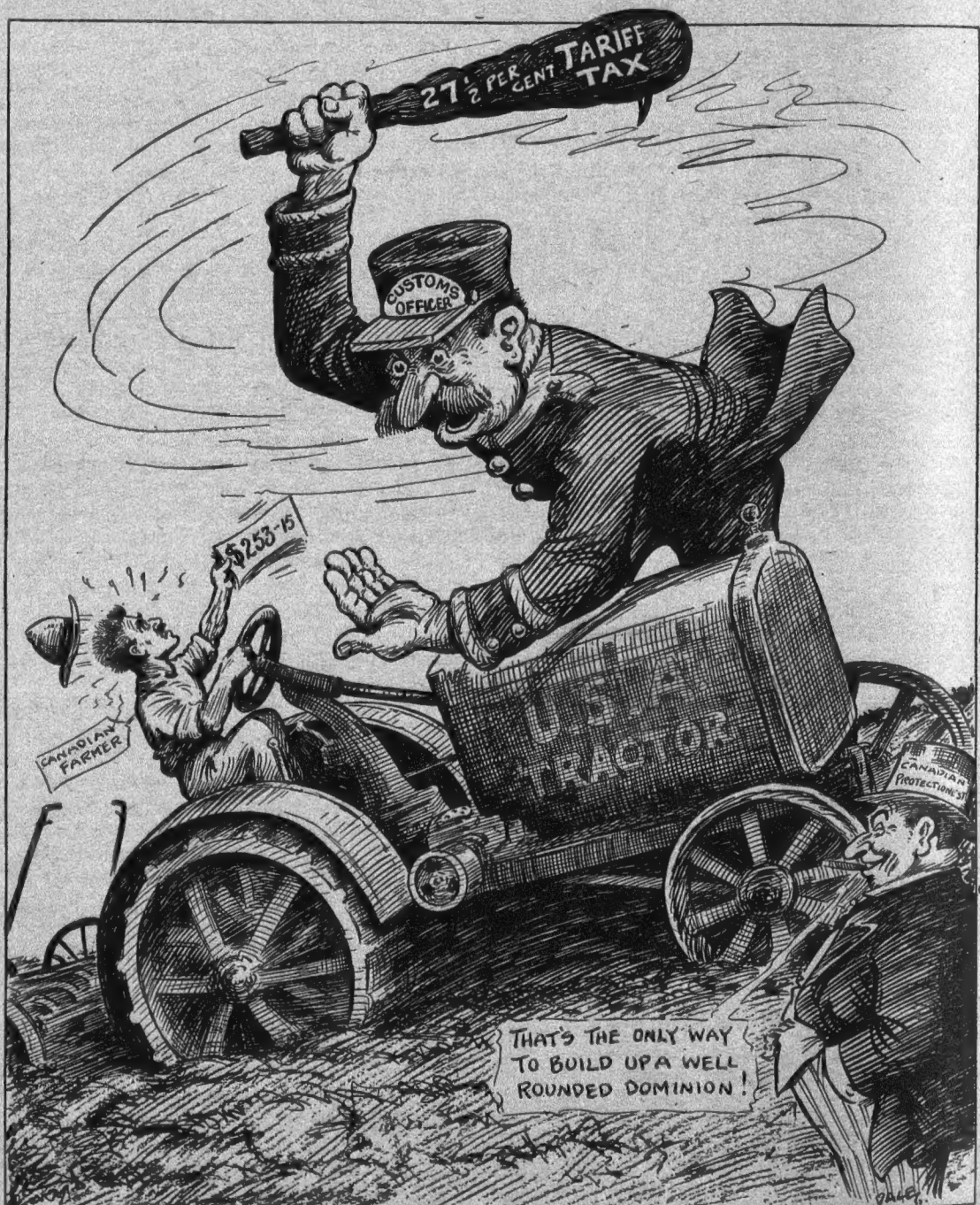
Such unjustifiable profits are, of course, a food tax levied by private interests upon the public.

Loan Companies and Seed Grain

An important announcement has been made by Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs in Saskatchewan, foreshadowing legislation in that province to enable loan companies making advances for seed grain to their mortgagors, to add the amount to the mortgages, the government retaining a measure of control of the rate of interest charged. This arrangement has been arrived at as being the most convenient and satisfactory to all concerned; and it is considered likely that some 75 per cent. of the seed requirements of needy farmers in Saskatchewan will be supplied in this way.

An Explanation Needed

In the United States all the war-time restrictions on the use of wheat have been removed. In Canada they have been removed only in part. The regulations requiring the use of a proportion of substitutes have been rescinded, but not the regulations requiring the high extraction in milling and prohibiting the use of wheat in preparing cereals. The reasons, if any, for this partial, not to say inconsistent, action of the Canadian food authorities are not vouchsafed to the public. In view of all the conditions, there is need of an explanation from Ottawa.



As it was Before—and Should Never be Again!



MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

*A Symbolic Dog---Light-bearers in the Darkness---
Outcast Emperors and Kings---"Reconstruction"*

WALKING down Portage Avenue on my way to the office, I observed, as I crossed that thoroughfare at Vaughan Street, a pretty lady in her motor-coach, who had with her a fuzzy white dog; and as I stood waiting on the crossing for the motor-coach to pass, the dog looked down at me with so complete an assumption of the bored, superior expression of certain of the idle rich that I could hardly keep myself from smiling. And presently I remembered that on that same crossing one day last July I noted the same dog with the same lady in the same motor-coach. But on that occasion (when I had not the honor of catching his eye) he was clipped close over two-thirds of his body, and over his bareness he was wearing a smartly-tailored coat, which fitted him like a glove.

A Symbolical Dog

And I remember that on that occasion I reflected that his bareness, which was artificial, and need not have been at all, had thus been covered by his mistress, the pretty lady, with a garment which need not have been at all, if he had not been made needlessly bare. I remember, too, when I first observed that dog, needlessly clipped that he might be needlessly dressed, saying to myself on that day last July that he was indeed, a very civilized animal. So civilized, in good truth, that he might almost be taken for a symbol of much that is characteristic of our civilization. For what else has been the course of life of certain classes than to avoid things naturally needed and to devote attention to creating artificial needs trying to satisfy them?

Sad it is to think that in these four dark years of sacrifice and grief and anxiety by day and by night for many, there are some who have not, for it all, abated anything of their selfishness!

Light-bearers in the Darkness

And hardly had I got across Portage Avenue, deep in these reflections, than I encountered a good friend of mine,

who is an Inspector of Public Schools for this province. His duties include the visiting of certain districts of Manitoba where the people are of foreign origin and in which in the last two or three years pioneer schools have been established. These schools are taught by young women who are truly worthy of being named Light-bearers in the Darkness. With genuine devotion to the purposes of education, they have taken upon themselves no easy work, isolated as they are and living amid conditions which are very different from the conditions they have known hitherto. For each of these pioneer teachers the Department of Education has had to build a cottage.

On seeing my friend the inspector, I remembered an article I had read in last month's Canadian Music Trades Journal, of Toronto, by one of those teachers, Mrs. Halstead, whose school is in Bonar Law school district, a Ruthenian region north of Beausejour. In that article, Mrs. Halstead, who opened that school the October before last, tells of how she has made her gramophone play an important part in her work.

I asked the inspector about Bonar Law school, and he told me that he had visited it on October 29, and found 28 of the 29 registered pupils in attendance. "I observed Mrs. Halstead's teaching," he told me, "and examined the classes myself. The progress these children have made during the one year at school is simply marvellous! They have not only done wonderfully well in learning English, but they are well up in the work of their grades. Quite a number are ready to read the third reader. They read the second reader and some supplementary books fluently and with ease."

A Chicken-stealing Wolf

"One of the best things I have heard in school," he added "was a number of original stories the children told me. One little boy told an experience he had the evening before when going from his home to the post office. He noticed a wolf that seemed to be following him. When he got near the post office he saw some chickens, and the wolf ran into the yard, grabbed one of the chickens and ran off with it. The boy told this story in almost faultless English. He seemed not the least embarrassed or self-conscious and answered a number of questions I asked without any hesitation."

Those people of alien origin were brought to this country by the offers of free homesteads; in the interests of the public welfare, to say nothing of

their own, enlightenment must be carried among them.

The Emperor Frederick on War

When Snagsby came in tonight, he said that our talk last week about Bismarck, which had led him into reading my volumes of reminiscences of Bismarck by his private secretary, Moritz Busch, had led also to his reading the published Diary of the Emperor Frederick, the father of the Kaiser who has abdicated. Snagsby read to me these sentences written by the Emperor Frederick:

It is a gruesome thing to ride over a battlefield, and view the ghastly mutilations of that battlefield. The ghastly mutilations that meet one's eyes are indescribable. War is an appalling thing, and the man who brings it about with a stroke of his pen at the green table little reckons what he is conjuring with.

"There were only two German wars during the lifetime of Wilhelm Hohenzollern's father," said Snagsby. Two brief and enormously successful wars. The first was the Prussian war against Austria, in 1866, which lasted 40 days, with a total of between 5,000 and 6,000 killed in action; and the second was the war against France in 1870, when Wilhelm Hohenzollern was 11 years old, and in which the total German casualties were approximately 100,000—just about the same as the Allied losses at Gallipoli."

Emperors and Kings out of a Job

We went on to talk about what should be done to W. Hohenzollern—something which all the civilized world has been discussing.

"What a difference between his dreams of coronation pageants at Paris and London, outshining all previous pageants in history, and the reality of his slinking away into Holland, an accursed figure, the incarnation of perjury and cruelty, with the scabbard of barbarism rattling at his heels!"

"Well," I replied, "I picture him rather as the head of a string of ex-Emperors and ex-Kings, now outcast hoboos, including ex-Emperor Karl, whose former Empire is dispersing away in different directions, like a worm which has been chopped with a hoe, and ending up with a bunch of those German Kinglets, whose names I can't remember."

In the Name of "Re-construction"

After Snagsby left I looked over several of the newspapers that I get regularly from different parts of the country, and my attention was caught by an excellent editorial in the Ottawa Citizen, under the headline, "Reconstruction Must Be Real." It begins by saying that before the war, "material prosperity had been tried out

thoroughly as the national ideal of Canada. It received the undivided attention of political leaders, public authorities, industrial directors, universities, schools, and the press. Elections were fought on issues of political materialism rather than principle; leaders sought to win the suffrage of the Canadian people by boasting of the vast sums they had spent on railway construction, harbors, canals, dredging and the like, and by promising to spend still more."

Continuing from this beginning, the Ottawa Citizen editorial says:—

The thing proved to be a wretched fraud. When, by putting the nation's credit in pawn, a state of material prosperity had been worked up, it brought ostentation rather than happiness; social extremes were reflected in the baronial castles and slum conditions around Canadian cities.

The scramble after material prosperity had broken before the war began. The grabbing of lands and natural resources, to withhold them for increased value, the printing of watered stock, the building of extravagant railways and public works, the bonusing of steel companies, and the privileges conferred upon manufacturing promoters did nothing to raise the standard of citizenship.

Many people began to realize the fraud of such material prosperity when it left them suddenly in poverty, when immigration ceased, and an exodus had actually commenced from Canada, a year or so before the war. In the years of war, the break with pre-war materialistic ideals has been extended, it is devoutly to be hoped, beyond repair.

When reconstruction is undertaken in Canada, it must surely never be in the form of constructing a bridge back to the years before 1914. It must be forward building work, and based on something more substantial than material gain.

Reconstruction means preparing to bring about the change in an orderly way, by constructive social reforms, by educational reforms, by the democratization of industry, by opening up equal opportunities to the people in common, by the extension of rights and liberties to all, and by the elimination of special privileges and private monopolies where the public interest is concerned.

The proposal to expend \$65,000,000 of money, taken from the earnings of the workpeople of Canada, on private shipyards and steel mills has no principle of reconstruction behind it. In principle it is no different from the pre-war expenditure of \$160,000,000 through contractors over the National Transcontinental Railway.

The expenditure of \$22,500,000, similarly from the national treasury, with the Dominion Steel Company, is just a repetition of old-time government dealing with the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

What is more, it is directly related to the thing that Canadian men have been giving their lives to destroy in Europe. It is the divine right of kings transferred to the sacred right of vested interests.

The note of warning sounded by the Ottawa Citizen is one to which every Canadian who has any concern about the future welfare of the country will do well to give heed. There is need of an aroused public intention and vigilance with regard to some of the proposals now taking shape under the name, "Reconstruction."

W.J.H.



"The head of a string of ex-Emperors and ex-Kings, now outcast Hoboes, including ex-Emperor Karl, whose former Empire is dispersing away in different directions like a Worm that has been chopped with a hoe, and ending up with a bunch of those German Kinglets, whose names I can't remember."

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

WHAT is a dual-purpose cow? The term "dual-purpose cow" may be said to mean:—

A cow which (1) will produce milk enough to pay her way, (2) at the end of her milking period may be profitably fattened for the butcher, and (3) will produce steers which meet the demand of the best markets of the world.

These three qualities combined in one animal may be properly said to constitute a "dual-purpose cow," and the object of this article is to show how the Shorthorn measures up to these requirements.

The ability of the Shorthorn to produce beef of high quality is so well known that perhaps it is not necessary to dwell on this phase of the question, but it will not be out of place to mention the following facts: At the Chicago International in 1917, a Shorthorn steer was Grand Champion of the show, and Shorthorns also won Grand Championships for car lots at Portland and Salt Lake City, in 1917, and at Denver in both 1917 and 1918. These are the more recent victories of the breed, but it has many others to its credit in past years.

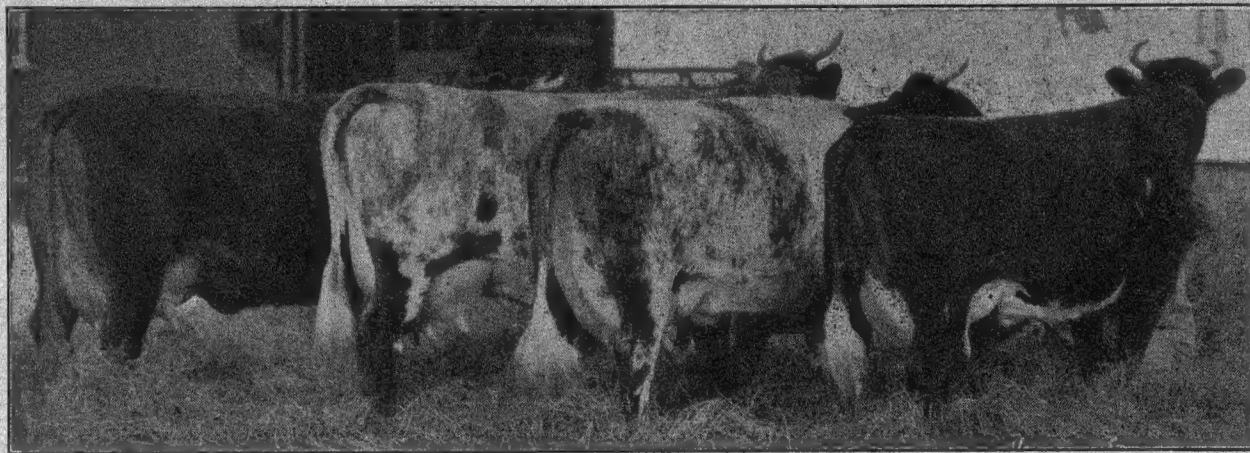
At the Chicago International in 1917, four car loads of Shorthorn yearling steers (60 head), dressed 65.3 per cent. of their live weight, which is the highest record ever made for car lots at the International. In addition to this the average percentage of dressed weight of all Shorthorn steers slaughtered at the International was higher than that of any other breed. Shorthorn steers also hold the high record for percentage of dressed carcasses at the same shows.

On the average of 20 years at the famous English Smithfield Show, Shorthorns led all breeds in weight for age, and average daily gain.

Shorthorns Top the Market

The ability to win championships is something of which the admirers of any breed may justly feel proud, but this is only one side of the question, and probably the less important side at that. The point in which the farmer is specially interested is the account his cattle will give of their feed, and the recognition which they are likely to receive from the packer. The statement regarding weights and gains is a hint as to the ability of the Shorthorn to give a good account of feed consumed, which is most important to the farmer, and we have only to look at the high record prices of Toronto and Chicago to prove to our satisfaction that Shorthorn steers are appreciated by packers. Lest some may not be familiar with the facts in this connection, it may be said that in

A Breed that has Proved its Worth as a Producer of Beef with Milk--By Geo. E. Day, sec.-treas. Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association



A Bunch of Money-makers from any Standpoint.

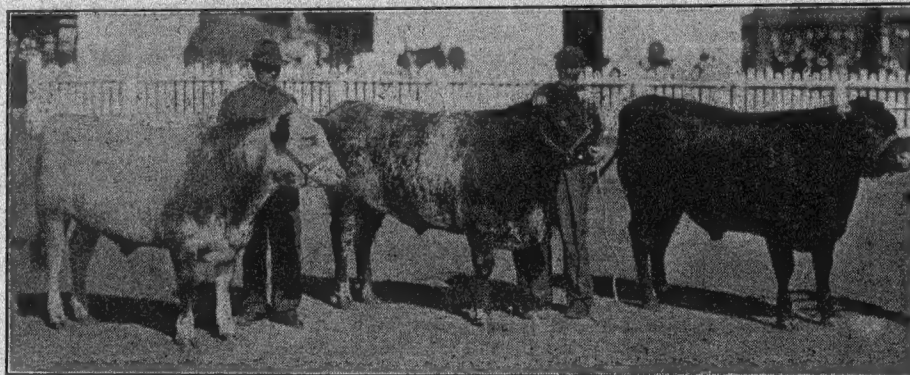
June, a car load of Shorthorn steers sold on the Toronto market for \$17.50 per hundredweight, which is the highest price ever paid in Toronto for a straight load of steers on an ordinary market. In September, 35 Shorthorn steers sold on the Chicago market at \$19.50 per hundredweight, which was the high record for the Chicago market to that date, and on October 3, a car load of yearling Shorthorn steers beat the previous high record by selling at 19.60 per hundredweight.

It has fallen to the Shorthorn, therefore, to beat all records for high prices

the date of April 11, 1914. From that date until the end of September of this year, 195 Shorthorn cows have qualified under the rules of the Record of Performance, and the following table shows the number in each class and the average record in milk and fat:—

Average Yearly Production of Shorthorn Cows in Record of Performance

Class	No. Recorded	Average Milk	Average Fat
Mature	92	8,251	327
Four-year-olds	24	8,004	320
Three-year-olds	42	6,649	266
Two-year-olds	37	6,272	258



Three Prize-winning Steers which have Five Half-sisters in the Record of Performance.

on ordinary markets in both Canada and the United States, so that a man who feeds Shorthorn steers need have no fear as to the recognition they will receive when he has finished them. He also has the satisfaction of knowing that he is securing the largest possible returns for feed consumed.

What About Milk Production?

Coming to the milk production of the Shorthorn, we know that for as many years as the Shorthorn has been known in this country the cows have been noted for their milk production, that is to say, many individuals in the breed have been known as heavy milkers and valued as such by their owners. It was not until 1913, however, that the Canadian Record of Performance was opened to Shorthorns, and the first Record of Performance certificate bears

When we take into consideration the very short time during which the Record has been open to Shorthorns, and also the fact that the great majority of Shorthorn breeders do not milk their cows, but allow the calves to suck, we must admit that the record of the breed is a very creditable one indeed.

Among these cows there are many which have made good records from a dairy standpoint, and the table which follows shows the number of cows in each class producing over 250 pounds, over 300 pounds, and over 400 pounds of fat per year.

The two tables given below are sufficient evidence of the possibilities of the Shorthorn as a milk producer, but the question will naturally be raised as to the ability of such cows to produce high-class beef animals. Unfortunately, owing to the short length of time, and also to lack of

Production of Fat

Class	No. Recorded	Over 250 lbs.	Over 300 lbs.	Over 400 lbs.
Mature	92	77	53	15
Four-year-olds	24	21	11	2
Three-year-olds	42	21	13	2
Two-year-olds	37	17	9	0

investigation, definite figures relating to steers from high producing cows are difficult to obtain, but the following facts afford good evidence of the value of the Shorthorn in its dual-purpose capacity.

Beef With Milk

In 1917, T. A. Russell showed three steers at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Chicago International. One of these steers was Grand Champion at Toronto, and second in his class at the International, being beaten by the steer which won the Shorthorn steer championship of the show. When slaughtered he dressed 65.46 per cent of his live weight, which was a higher percentage than was made by the Grand Champion steer, or by the Grand Champion carload.

Another one of these steers was first in his class at Toronto and London, and sixth at Chicago, while the third steer was second in his class at Toronto and London, second in the Shorthorn Grade specials at Chicago, and fourth in the open classes for grades and crosses at Chicago. It may not be known that the class for grades and crosses at Chicago, is, perhaps, the hardest class to win on the American Continent.

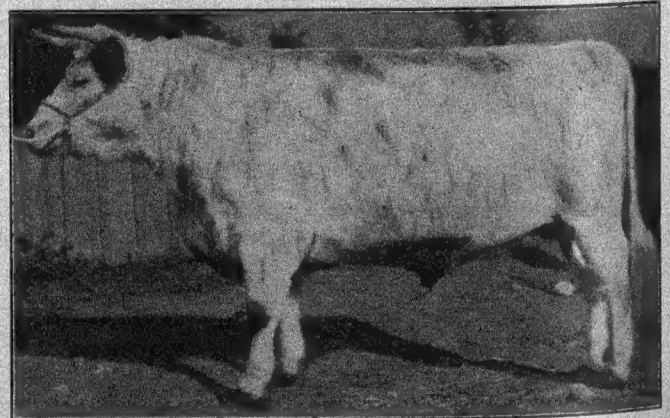
These three steers were half-brothers, and they have five half-sisters in the Canadian Record of Performance, namely one four-year-old, two three-year-olds, and two two-year-olds. The average annual production of these five females is 7,895 pounds milk and 309 pounds fat. The four-year-old produced 10,463 pounds milk and 390 pounds fat, and one of the two-year-olds produced 8,727 pounds milk and 355 pounds fat. The performance of these three steers in the showing, and their five half-sisters in the Record of Performance, constitutes very striking evidence regarding the possibilities of beef and milk production in Shorthorns.

One more case might be cited which is that of an imported "Roan Lady" cow who nursed her first two calves and produced 6,000 pounds of milk with her third calf. This third calf was a steer which was fitted for show, and which stood first in his class at the Ontario Provincial Show, and also was first and reserve grand champion at the West Toronto Show. It is true that 6,000 lbs. milk is not a large amount for a dairy cow, but it was good for a cow which could produce a steer such as that described, and was

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Beef and Milk. A Real "Double-decker" and a Good Type to breed to.



A Show Steer out of a Cow with a Record.

Charles M. Schwab

The Captain of all Captains of Industry

By J. H. Haslam

MANY people think that were it not for the aid that was given to the cause of the Allies by the great armament and munition makers of the United States, the war would have ended long before that country entered the struggle. In any case the industries of the United States have been of tremendous advantage to the cause of the Allies. The greatest of all industrial leaders, either in America or elsewhere, is the subject of this sketch.

Charles M. Schwab, was born in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1862, and was educated at the Friar's School, at Loretta, Pennsylvania, which was founded about 100 years ago by Dimetrius Galitzen, the Russian Prince Priest, who was a relative of the ill-fated House of Romanoff. He there acquired an excellent rudimentary education and cultivated an inherited talent for music, and he is a skilled piano player and often plays on the violin as well.

After working in a grocery store in Braddock, Pennsylvania, for a year or more, he attracted the attention of Captain R. W. Jones, the man whom Andrew Carnegie has said was the greatest steel maker that ever lived. He was first put on the end of a surveyor's chain, and so well did he do all his work that he was promoted to the head of the great Homestead Steel Works at the early age of 25. He introduced into this great plant so many improvements, and was so successful in its management, that in 1889, when Captain Jones died, he was given the presidency of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, the largest at that time in the United States.

Organized Steel Trust

After the Homestead strike he again was given charge of that great plant. It has been said that if he had been left in charge at Homestead the strike would never have taken place. That strike, which was very long drawn out, and one of the bitterest struggles that labor has yet engaged in to secure the rights which are freely given now, has made the name of Carnegie abhorred by all labor men, and particularly in his native Scotland. It has been the bane of Carnegie's later years. Schwab immediately introduced a new spirit into Homestead, and by associating with the men, sharing their griefs and joys, encouraging them and paying them well, there grew up at the Homestead Works an Esprit de Corps that is not surpassed in any great industrial plant in the world, and which has remained though Schwab has left. Some years later Schwab conceived the idea of uniting many if not all the great steel-producing plants in the United States under one management. The United States Steel Company was formed, and the great ore deposits of Minnesota, the coal ovens of Pittsburg, the ore-fleet on the Lakes were brought together in one way or another, and Schwab became the first president of the great concern.

This company was then, and is yet, the largest in existence. It was a success from the start, although its stock was nearly all water. The mines, furnaces, etc., were paid for by the bonds of the company. The stock has been for many years the greatest speculative stock in the world, and has had for many years a continual rise until it is now well over par, and represents an earning power greater than the revenues of all but a few of the greatest of governments.

The formation of the U. S. Steel Company had the effect of creating a great crop of new millionaires, few of them with the ability or poise of Schwab, and their ostentatious display of wealth has done much to make the whole capitalistic fabric odious in the eyes of the great mass of the American people. Schwab has, however, escaped much of the odium, and for reasons that will appear later. J. P. Morgan had much to do with the financing and organization of the United States Steel Co., and made Judge Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors.

Schwab, who had been a king under

the Carnegie regime, resented the interference of the financiers, and after a short time resigned from the presidency, and gave up the highest salary that up to that time had ever been paid. He was, however, a very rich man and not in very good health. His intention then was to give up active business and devote the rest of his life to play, for he knows how to play as well as work. He built the finest private residence in existence in New York, acquired a beautiful villa in the Rivera. But in acquiring art treasures, and his taste in art as well as music is admirable, endowing hospitals and churches was too tame for this young industrial Napoleon.

About this time J. P. Morgan conceived the idea of forming a great American shipping trust, which would restore the United States to its former place as the greatest owner of mercantile shipping. Many of the great British Shipping Companies were acquired, as well as the largest of the American, and the "International Mercantile Marine

Company" became the largest owner of shipping in the world, although its British Companies retained their British charters, and the ships their British registry.

Bethlehem Steel

Schwab became interested in the venture, and was induced to lend his name to a subsidiary company called the American Shipbuilding Company, which took over many of the largest of the shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He had purchased a small struggling steel plant at Bethlehem before leaving the United States Steel Company. It was put into the shipbuilding company, and after a short struggle both the shipbuilding company and the steel plant failed. Schwab's friends blamed him for allowing his name to be identified with companies he did not take any interest in. He took over all their stock and made good their losses, and now having recovered his health started in to make Bethlehem into the greatest plant for making steel and war material in existence.

The United States had not been noted up to this time for making high-grade steel. Much of this came from Germany and England. The Germans had been making tremendous progress in steel making, and had largely captured the international market for guns and armament, as well as for much railway material, particularly axles and high-grade locomotive tires. Schwab saw this chance to compete with Germany and went right after the business. He is not only the greatest manufacturer alive, but the greatest salesman. He went to Russia after their fleets were

destroyed by Japan, and got contracts for guns and armor for new battle-ships to the amount of \$100,000,000. He also made nearly all the armor for the American battle-ships. Bethlehem grew so rapidly that at the commencement of the war it was larger, it is said, and employed more men than the great Krupp Works at Essen, its principal rival.

Kitchener Sends for Schwab

It is here that Charley Schwab, for such he is affectionately called by many of his friends and the public generally, really breaks into history. Lord Kitchener at the very early stages of the war sent for Charley Schwab, who, as luck would have it, was on the Olympic when that ship rescued the crew of the sunken Audacious, one of the best of England's new battle-ships. The Olympic was kept out of port for several days and her passengers were not allowed to land, the British Government fearing the effect

own power directly to the Mediterranean and Irish Seas.

An Industrial Prophet

In all industrial matters Schwab appears to have the vision of a prophet. He staked his fortune and his reputation when he stood behind a number of moribund American ship-yards. If it had not been for his splendid vision, and for the industries he was able to build up on American soil by virtue of the great munition contracts he got from Russia, South America and other countries, the United States would have been very ill prepared for war when they entered the conflict. As it was there were many splendidly equipped ordnance and munition works in existence which immediately turned all their activities into providing war material for the United States Government. In addition to the splendid organization at Bethlehem which is now unquestionably the largest steel plant in the world, Charley Schwab controls the great steel plant at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, which I recently visited as the guest of E. N. Hurley, the head of the United States Shipping Board. I saw there one of the newest and finest steel plate mills in existence. One of Charley Schwab's ship-yards is also there, and there was at that time about ten large freighters and tankers under construction. There was much unrest at this time in the ship-yards of the United States, but practically none in any of Charley Schwab's plants.

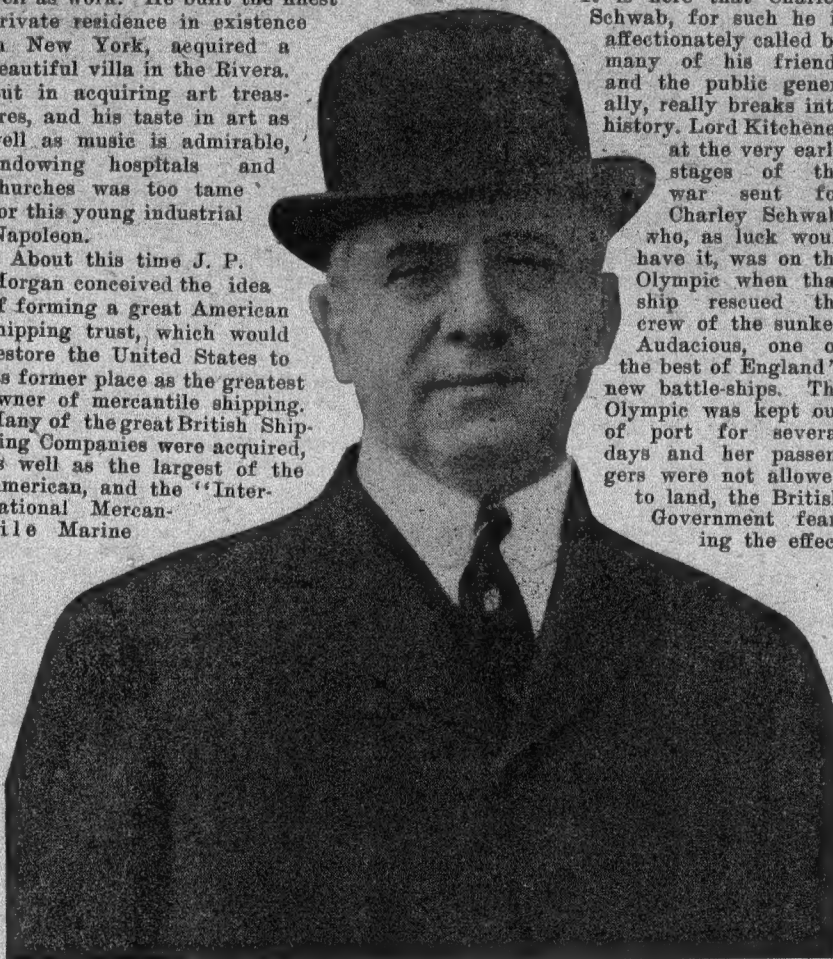
The Union Iron Works, on San Francisco Bay, another of the Bethlehem subsidiaries, is the largest privately-owned ship building plant in existence, and comes next to the newly completed Hog Island Yard, owned by the United States Government. A 10,000 ton ship is now being launched in this yard every week. At one of his yards at Camden, New Jersey, a large steel ship about 7,000 tons dead-weight was launched in 27 days after the keel was laid, a short time ago, and this record it is expected will be shortly beaten. In another of his yards he is launching two completed destroyers every week, as part of a \$500,000,000 contract, and which, when completed, will give the American navy more fast powerful destroyers than all the navies in the world combined. The largest war ship building yard in existence has recently been completed on Squantum Island, in Boston Harbor.

It will thus be seen that Charley Schwab's affairs were great enough, and his private interests of sufficient importance to take up the time and absorb the activities of even so capable a man as he, but the nation was not satisfied that the best was being done in providing ships. There had been much delay and lost motion in the early organization of the ship building industry by the government's managers. When Mr. Hurley took charge, he built up a splendid organization, and in an incredibly short space of time created many ship-yards, but he was not satisfied with the organization, nor was Mr. Piez, the vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Called by the President

Schwab was plainly the man whom everyone thought of to infuse the necessary enthusiasm into the personnel of the ship-yards, and satisfy the demands of the nation for more ships. He had a long conference with Hurley on the subject, and pointed out that it would be impossible for him to leave Bethlehem at that time; there was too much involved, but Hurley anticipated the refusal and had another card up his sleeve. He had arranged for the President's secretary to call up Mr. Schwab and say that the President wanted to see him. The result of the ensuing interview with the President was such that on his arrival at Bethlehem an hour or two later he announced that he was through with Bethlehem, at least so far as active management was concerned. He turned over the presidency to Eugene Grace, a man who a few years before had been doing

Continued on Page 31



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Local Study Topics

AS this goes to press a package of study topic leaflets is being sent to the secretary of every local. It is hoped that they will be considered by the officers and that plans will be laid for using them in the association so that they will be of practical advantage. Further copies may be had on application to the Central office.

The December topic is woman in citizenship. Three articles on this page are designed to give some assistance in preparing for discussion of the topic. Another article will appear in next week's issue.

If health conditions permit, it is hoped that every local will succeed in getting into line with the study of the December topic.

Women and Service

How can we best serve our country in time of need? We have now entered a new era—the reconstruction age, the re-building and the reforming of a nation. Women have measured up to the standard demanded of them while the war was raging; now that it is over new responsibilities face them which they must not fail to shoulder resolutely. The unselfish service and the willing sacrifice of our men on the battlefields should stimulate within us the impulse to go forward and present our best service to the nation.

Democracy has proved its right to live in this present war. The assurance that it will continue to live and triumph can only be made secure as we as citizens devote our loyal service to the state. In service woman's best qualities and highest powers are developed. Never before were such opportunities open. Women have emerged from the femininity of the drawing-room into the business life, the industrial life, and are discovering that here they can render equal service with men.

Woman's service is primarily in the home, and from it her influence emanates to the community and finally to the life of the nation. The home is the foundation of the nation and children are the nation's greatest asset. When we consider that over half of the women that are capable of work in Canada are married, most of them are engaged in two primary employments, home-making and caring for children, why should these employments not be recognized by the government in making its census?

It has been found that all work is best accomplished where there are skilled workers. Many young women and girls are now in training, seeking an education that will make them efficient for life in the business world. But training for the home, which most of these young women will enter later, is being entirely neglected. The war has shown what women in homes can do in their leisure moments through organization and co-operation. These women have felt repaid for their work because it was state recognized. Women are not now willing to drop back to conditions where their work apparently does not count. Should not education, then, be broadened out to include training for the two primary employments of life, so that home-making will not fall below the standard of the other fields of labor?

Wider Opportunities

Why should there not be departments where women can study the economic service they can render through their homes to their country? Few women realize that the money that they spend at home affects anyone outside of their own household, but the fact is that half of the Canadian income is spent by women. Therefore if we would maintain and build up the strength of the nation, women must be efficiently trained in national economics. This end will be attained when the provincial and federal governments establish home departments to look after the best interests of the home.

Another great factor in the nation's strength is the health of her children. The birth-right of every child should be health, yet how can we expect healthy children where there has been little

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

training given to the caring of them except where the mother is a trained nurse? Why should not this training come within the scope of the home departments of the government and provision be made to train girls in the care of the child? Then not only would women feel that the two primary employments of the home are worth while but the country will be raised to a higher level because of better and healthier children.

Much of the work that was formerly done in the home is now being carried on in factories and large establishments. Women have followed their work into the industrial world. The realm for service in this world has gradually expanded till women are now admitted into almost all the fields of life. We find open to them the great nursing profession, agriculture in all its branches, teaching, training of the deaf and blind, domestic science, social service, literary work, the arts of painting, drawing, dress-making and millinery, handwork in modeling, weaving and sculpture, and other branches too numerous to mention. Women must enter these fields of labor with insight and determination if they would contribute their best worth to the state.

Woman's work in the world extends to all spheres, but more especially is her influence felt in raising the moral and social standards of life. Much work has been accomplished already in striving to check the white-slave traffic, advancing prohibition and bettering health facilities. Now, with the privilege of enfranchisement granted, her influence and responsibilities are greater than ever. Such problems confront her as government reform, our present criminal code, and laws affecting women and children. The women's problem is to improve the quality of life and its conditions. To this task she must devote her service to help establish a country worthy of the great sacrifices that have been made for it on the fields of France and Flanders.—M. E. F.

Women in the New Time

Every true democrat rejoices at the splendidly rapid progress of the emancipation and enfranchisement of women during recent years. Every real progressive expects more rapid advance in social and general betterment because women have been added to the number of those who share constituted and recognized power in the commonwealth.

Exploration and Survey

Just what may we expect the women to do in their new sphere? When a people come into possession of new territory the first task is in the direction of exploration and survey. So the women will require to investigate their new sphere. Thousands of them had not expected to be called into enfranchised citizenship. Thousands more have never given careful thought to the significance and the responsibilities of the new position. Probably nine-tenths of them have not yet in any way estimated what they ought to attempt or what they might expect to accomplish say, in the first five years. For all those who take citizenship seriously, one of the first duties will be that of finding out what evils they may hope to lessen or eradicate, what conditions seem possible of improvement, what influence they may exert for the realization of their ideals and what leverage citizenship gives them for the amelioration of things generally. Only when they know the ground on which they stand, the forces, progressive and reactionary, at present operating, and the general conditions of legislative and governmental action, may they expect to do effective work. It is a big task, not specially attractive, and demanding a good deal of patient drudgery. But it is fundamental and worth while.

Putting In "The Rousements"

Coincident with this task of exploration

must be placed the task of stimulation of the civic consciousness and the civic conscience. The ever present danger of democracy has been the indifference of a large proportion of the electors. This has been frequently the cause of tragic failure and of constant inefficiency when the voters were men. The women will not escape the necessity of combating from the beginning the same paralyzing inertia. There will be many who "care for none of these things," who have "no faculty that way," who "leave all public matters to the men." The women will require to organize and to write and to speak and to meet patiently and persistently and sympathetically in order to rouse to an appreciation of civic duty those who do not want to be bothered. It is a big task, not specially attractive and demanding a good deal of patient drudgery. But it is fundamental and worth while.

Reforms Pending

A third specific area of activity that cannot be delayed is the taking up of the great causes for which progressive workers have been laboring for some decades past. The elimination of special privilege by which a few are enriched and many are exploited, the abolition of unjust forms of taxation, the eradication of common forms of political corruption, the removal of the glaring inequalities and injustices of our present attempts at representation of the people—these and similar reforms, long fought for, long overdue, ought to enlist the active interest of the women voters from today onward. Getting in touch with conditions in regard to these, knowing what the evils are, learning what is being attempted, estimating the wisest courses of auxiliary action, enlisting the sympathy of women citizens generally for the most effective action—is a big task, not specially attractive and demanding a good deal of patient drudgery. But it is fundamental and worth while.

Activities of Woman's Sphere

Beyond these lie those social activities which are probably first in the thought of most present day workers in the woman's movement—the exerting of woman's uplifting and purifying influence, and especially her ministry of comfort and nurture and healing, through the new channel and in the new area opened by her enfranchisement. By the use of the word "beyond" it is not intended to suggest delay, but it seems clear that the fundamentals of general citizenship must be grasped if any really effective service is to be rendered, even in those departments which are generally regarded as belonging more particularly to woman's sphere of thought. Having acquainted herself with the general responsibilities of the new position, she will be fully qualified to enter effectively upon the special tasks. The improvement of home conditions, the lightening of physical toil, the extension of participation in the finer things of life, the securing of more practical results from our educational system, the establishment of new facilities for imparting knowledge of child-care and home-making, the development of more effective means for care of health and preservation of life—these and kindred aims will as early as possible occupy the attention of women electors. They will need to popularize these causes by educational propaganda and then by careful and persistent organization to press them upon the attention of government till they are provided for in the legislation and administration of the province.—W. R. W.

A Frenchman on Women in Citizenship

Woman suffrage is advancing. On the introduction of a bill to enfranchise women in France, an impressive speech

was made by Senator Louis Martin. The following paragraphs will be read with interest:—

"Of all the human sentiments none is as powerful or as irresistible as maternal love. Instead of its being weakened it is that which will guide woman's vote towards the best solutions. Never before has France been in greater need of developing hygienic institutions, measures for the protection of children, of young girls. These are the tasks that woman will impose upon the candidates. Legislations will be purified by her electoral aid. As for sowing discord between husband and wife, their amicable discussions on the choice of candidates can but result in a better selection.

"Women will attend public meetings! Not a great deal. But where would be the evil? Has it not been observed that where feminine influence has been brought to bear it has been for good? History offers a valuable testimony in that regard; it is to the consideration for woman that in the Middle Ages we owe the institution of chivalry, which illumined the profound darkness of that era. As to the fear of rendering her masculine: if the desire to please is, next to the maternal sentiment, one of the most indisputable of woman's charms, of her profoundest instincts, it will continue to characterize her with equal force.

"The truth is that, consciously or unconsciously, all the objections raised against women voting are reducible to a single one; namely, that we are not accustomed to see them vote. All the arguments employed in the past in favor of men's electoral rights are applicable with like force in the case of women, as Fawcett justly observed.

"And let it not be objected that there is one tax she can not pay—the tax of blood; for the mother pays it through her son, the flesh of her flesh; and our splendid nurses have shown that they are ready when occasion arises to offer up the direct blood-tribute.

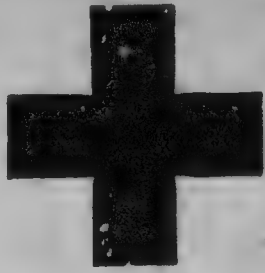
"Granting women the vote will be an impetus to develop their minds, to acquire broader knowledge. Man is quite conscious that his happiness depends in great part upon his mate, and that he will fare better the wider her knowledge. The woman with serious attainments makes the best housewife—in governing her household, collaborating with her husband, and raising her children properly.

"This great moral truth is gradually penetrating the legislation of the most democratic countries. The United States counts 19 States where women have the full right of suffrage. England, by the law of February 6, 1918, accords the vote to more than 6,000,000 women. Canada has over 1,000,000 female electors; Norway, 600,000; Finland, 800,000; Denmark, 800,000. I am firmly convinced that France, which revolted in order to give every man a vote, will not delay in inscribing her name upon the progressive list, where her place is marked in advance."

If You Must Wait

It may be that in some districts health conditions and restrictions will delay the fall rally and the early entrance upon the organized activities. It is suggested that this delay may furnish opportunity for additional preparation and planning on the part of directors. There will be a few places where the directors may not meet. Where they can get together there should be some straight discussion of what can be done when the local gets under way. Heart to heart talk, mutual expression of opinion, co-operative planning—that is often the secret of success. One meeting is good. Two might be better. Thus while you wait, real foundation work may be going on.

We believe that the people must control the corporations, not the corporations the people, and that the great highways of the nation, its iron and steel muscles, and the electric wires of the nation, its nerves, must be under the control, if not the ownership of the body politic.—Lyman Abbott.



Victory is Won—

But the World Still Bleeds!

RED CROSS MUST CARRY ON

ON NOVEMBER 11th, 1918, the entire basis of Red Cross work was automatically changed from that of Active Service to the equally imperative footing of Reconstruction.

Upon the victorious Allies now rests the sacred obligation of bringing order out of chaos—the fulfillment of the task of making the World Safe for Democracy.

As we at home go about our affairs in safety and in the pride of victory, which we rightly share with those brave veterans of ours, living and dead; we must remember that upon our performance of the new and ultimately greater task depends as much as ever the lives of thousands of our soldiers and thousands upon thousands of men, women and children; the fate of many nations, and the preservation of civilization itself.

Of all the organizations which have had a part in the combined task of winning the war, the Red Cross more, perhaps, than any other, must continue its work steadily and unremittingly—even more cheerfully, because the wounds which it shall now have to bind are not so much those of our own sons and brothers.

The Eight Phases of Red Cross Reconstruction

1. Care of Canadians, Prisoners of War on German soil during the period of mobilization, transport, homecoming and repatriation to Canada.

2. Care of sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in Field Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Convalescent Homes and Specialized Hospitals in England and France as long as any such remain.

3. Care of sick and wounded Canadian soldiers on transport to Canada and in Hospitals and Convalescent Homes in Canada.

4. Maintenance of complete Red Cross establishment in Siberia under the direction of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, recently appointed Canadian Red Cross Commissioner with the Siberian Contingent.

5. Maintenance of complete Red Cross establishment for the Canadian Army of occupation in Europe for as long a time as any Canadian force remains in Europe.

6. Care, personal service and comfort for Canadian forces during demobilization and return of officers and men from France and England to Canada.

7. Demobilization of Red Cross active service establishment in England and France, and the return to civilian life of Canadian Red Cross workers overseas.

8. RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE SUFFERERS OF WAR.

Hold your Red Cross pledge as sacredly as ever. Pay promptly and regularly. Stand ready to combine as in the past to carry on the work of preparing and forwarding Red Cross supplies in accordance with requests along the new lines which will come from time to time from Red Cross Headquarters to local societies throughout Canada.

Already the Canadian Red Cross has been asked to prepare and forward emergency supplies of clothing for the refugees of Northern France and Belgium, and all branches will be advised within a few days of the exact materials and garments required. We are asked to make and send these because the clothing cannot be purchased for any price in the devastated countries, and the need for it is most urgent and pressing.

"This Red Cross appeal will not overlap the work of the

Secours Nationale or Belgian Relief. It is over and above the work of these splendid societies—not instead of it. It means using a part of the machinery of the Red Cross, both in Canada and overseas, for the supply, transportation and distribution of goods for which sudden and most urgent need has arisen. No one should transfer any degree of support for Belgian or French relief societies to the Red Cross for this purpose. Indeed, it is to be hoped that this emergency appeal to the Red Cross will give an impetus to the permanent work of these relief societies."

Manitoba Red Cross



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United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Board Meeting, December 4

An announcement has been made by the provincial health authorities to the effect that meetings of 20 persons may now be held, a meeting of the board of directors has been called for Wednesday, December 4, commencing at 9.30, Central office, Lougheed Building, Calgary. Arrangements for the Annual Convention will be considered at this meeting, also other matters of importance requiring the attention of the Board.

Thorhild has Posts

T. R. Sarver, Thorhild, sends the following information regarding fence posts, of which the Thorhild district is supplying considerable:

Many farmers on the prairies have written Thorhild for information as to fence posts, as to kinds of timber, freight rates, number a car holds, etc. There is some information that might interest many of them. The two best kinds are willow and tamarac, posts are considered to be three to four inches at top, seven feet long; of these a car holds 1,600. Fence pickets are considered to average two inches at top, seven feet long. Of these, a car holds 4,000, with about one-fourth over three inches or large enough for posts. The freight on both kinds is about \$75 per car to points 200 miles beyond Edmonton. Pickets carry for a little less than two cents each, while posts take more than four cents each in transportation. Posts are now worth, loaded in car, eight cents each, and pickets four cents. A willow picket, seven feet to seven-and-a-half feet long is good for two settings in hard, dry ground and will last many years and are more economical than posts where they must be shipped a long distance.

If pickets were used instead of posts there would be far less maimed horseflesh. The object of a picket is to hold the wire up in position and give under pressure when necessary, much more readily than a post.

A Broad Program

At a recent meeting of the Eye Hill local Edgar Smith, principal of the Provost schools, gave a historical address on "Turkey and Her Part in the War." Mr. Ferry, of Provost, gave a splendid rendering of one of Henry Drummond's poems, dealing with the lives of the French-Canadian "habitants."

Farm Accounts

At a recent meeting of the Winnifred local the matter of keeping farm accounts was taken up and it was found that only about ten per cent. of the members were keeping accounts and half of those not very completely. Many more had tried it and given up. The secretary, H. E. Flett, impressed upon all that they should keep accounts, and that in a few years the income tax would force them to do so. The chief trouble seems to be in getting a suitable ledger for keeping farm accounts. It was decided that they would need a well-bound book, about 8x12 or 14 inches, with about 200 pages to take care of cost of putting in and harvesting wheat, oat, barley and grain crop chiefly. It should have a column to take care of the cost of crops and the returns, so that a farmer could find out the exact profit or loss; also an account for cattle, hogs and horses in like manner. It must, in fact, take care of all the business on the farm and it must be simple. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up and see if he could not secure a book to meet their requirements. Central office will be glad to hear from any one who has worked out a simple and efficient system of farm accounts.

De Winton Rally

The recent rally held in the new Community hall at De Winton was successful, although a large number who otherwise would have been present were kept away by the influenza. There were 85 present. President Wood delivered an address which was greatly appreciated. Some musical items and readings which were thoroughly enjoyed were given by Mr. and Mrs. McMurray.

Annual Convention—Official Call

Please take careful notice of the following particulars re the coming Annual Convention:—

Date

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1919, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp on the morning of the first day.

Place

The Convention will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Edmonton, 105th Street, being the same place in which the Convention was held in that city two years ago.

Representation From Locals

All duly qualified locals of the U.F.A. are entitled to one delegate for every ten or major portion of ten paid-up members. The number of members as recorded in the Central office on or before December 31 of the current year shall govern. This is in accordance with Clause 3, Section 12 of the Constitution.

All delegates must secure from their local secretary the official delegates' certificates issued by the Central office. These cards will be forwarded to your local secretary as soon as word is received from him as to how many delegates your local is likely to send.

Pool Rate

The Pool Rate is covered under Clause 7, Section 9 of the Constitution. It means that the railway fares of all duly qualified delegates to the Convention are recorded and added together, the sum total of all fares being divided by the number of delegates present, thus giving an average for each man or woman. This average is the Pool Rate, and all delegates whose fare is more than this average receive the difference in the form of a refund. All delegates whose fare is less than this average are required to pay in the difference between it and the amount of their fare, thus equalizing the cost of attending the Convention for delegates from any part of the province. Locals are responsible for the failure of their delegates to comply with these regulations. See Clause 8, Section 9.

It is not yet known whether we will be able to secure special Convention rates on the railways. Further announcement on this subject will be made later.

Visitors

Visitors are thoroughly welcome, and we hope many will be able to attend. They will not of course have voting privileges, but can attend all sessions of either the men's or women's convention. The U.F.W.A. will hold separate meetings at the same time as the men's convention.

Accommodation

Arrangements will, we understand, be made by Edmonton organizations to take care of the delegates as they arrive in the city. Further details on this will be forwarded you later, provided that we are advised beforehand as to how many delegates and visitors we may expect. Accommodation in the city of Edmonton at the present time, without any special events happening is limited. In the interests of the delegates themselves, you will certainly do well to advise us as to the number of people that we may expect.

Resolutions

Resolutions for submission to the Convention should be mailed to the Central Secretary, by December 1. Sub-section 6, of Section 9, gives the Central Executive power to recommend that such resolutions as they see fit sent in after December 1, be submitted to the Convention. No doubt, owing to the exceptional circumstances created by the influenza epidemic, the Executive will allow considerable latitude, in regard to late resolutions this year. No local therefore, which has been unable to hold meetings before December 1 to consider resolutions should hesitate to send in such resolutions to the Central. A fee of fifty cents is required to be sent with each resolution to cover the cost of printing and circulating to other locals. Enclosed herewith is copy of extracts from Constitution, covering matters which require urgent attention at this time.

Program

No local can afford to miss being represented at the Annual Convention. Remember it is the Farmers' Parliament. Our association is governed by the Annual Convention. If there are not sufficient funds in the treasury to cover your delegates' expenses, arrangements should be made to raise money by means of an entertainment, or in some way which the members approve of. While the final details of the program have not yet been arranged, we believe that in view of the vital problems confronting our association at this time that this Convention will outweigh all previous Conventions in importance. As soon as the program is prepared a copy will be sent to each local. In the meantime, we shall be glad to have suggestions from our locals in regard to the same.

The social side, although of course of secondary importance, will not be overlooked. The first evening is usually devoted to an informal social gathering, and this year the City of Edmonton has proposed to entertain the delegates and visitors at an informal social and dance in the Macdonald Hotel. This gives an opportunity to make the acquaintance of the other delegates, which is very well worth while. Many real friendships have been formed at our Annual Conventions. Two evenings will probably be devoted to speeches by outstanding men on important questions of the day, together with some short musical selections by leading Edmonton musicians. Edmonton theatre managers are endeavoring to secure special attractions for Convention week. Everything possible will be done both by our own Board of Directors and the City of Edmonton to ensure a pleasant and profitable time being spent.

If your local desires to send a strong representation to the Convention there are only a few weeks left to collect and send in dues for 1918. There is much to do between now and the Convention for every local and every officer and member of every local. The success of the Convention depends upon the interest and enthusiasm displayed by our locals. Let every local do its part.

Yours fraternally,

H. HIGGINBOTHAM,

Calgary, November 15, 1918.

Provincial Secretary.

Miss Hill and Miss Seigel, all of Calgary.

Will Address Locals

Mr. John D. Hunt, author of "The Dawn of a New Patriotism," farmer, lawyer and business man, who has had a wide experience in Canadian public life and at present occupies the position of clerk to the executive council, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, is prepared to address meetings of U.F.A. locals on important subjects closely related to the objects of the farmers' movement. The following is a list of some of the addresses that Mr. Hunt is prepared to deliver: "The Dawn of a New Patriotism," "Democracy in Canada," "Co-operation in Reconstruction After the War," "The Farmer and National Prosperity," "Nation Building on the prairies," "The Origin and Growth of Society." Applications should be made to the U.F.A. Central office.

Lawrence Keene Drowned

Central office very much regrets to report the death of one of our most active presidents, Lawrence L. Keene president of the High River local. Mr. Keene and his hired man, Frank McRae went out in a boat on Big Lake, near his farm, to look for a gun, and both were accidentally drowned.

Mr. Keene was one of the best-known farmers in the districts, having resided in the district for eight years. He was married and about 30 years of age. His loss is severely felt in the High River district.

U.F.A. Briefs

It was with much regret Central heard through E. A. Best, secretary of Carbon local, that their vice-president, Joseph Derouin, had been killed in action. Mr. Derouin was a faithful supporter of the U.F.A., and his loss is deeply felt in the local and also by the people of the district.

Harry T. Simpson, secretary of the Hanna local reports that President Wood's appeal re Life membership and Victory Bonds, and also a re-production of our Life Membership certificate was inserted in the Hanna Herald, the space being donated by the local to the Victory Loan Campaign.

"You will doubtless wonder why our local cannot make a better showing, and I don't know that I can give you a satisfactory answer. Our local never emphasized the commercial or social side, which may be some explanation of the trouble. Or maybe all we need is an old time revival."—E. A. Best, secretary Carbon local.

J. G. Monaghan, Manville, has remitted \$14.50 to the Central office being a donation to the Red Cross Fund, from the Braes o' Benachie local.

The U.F.A. in Belvedere district lately shipped out a large bunch of fat steers and dry cows and got good prices for them.

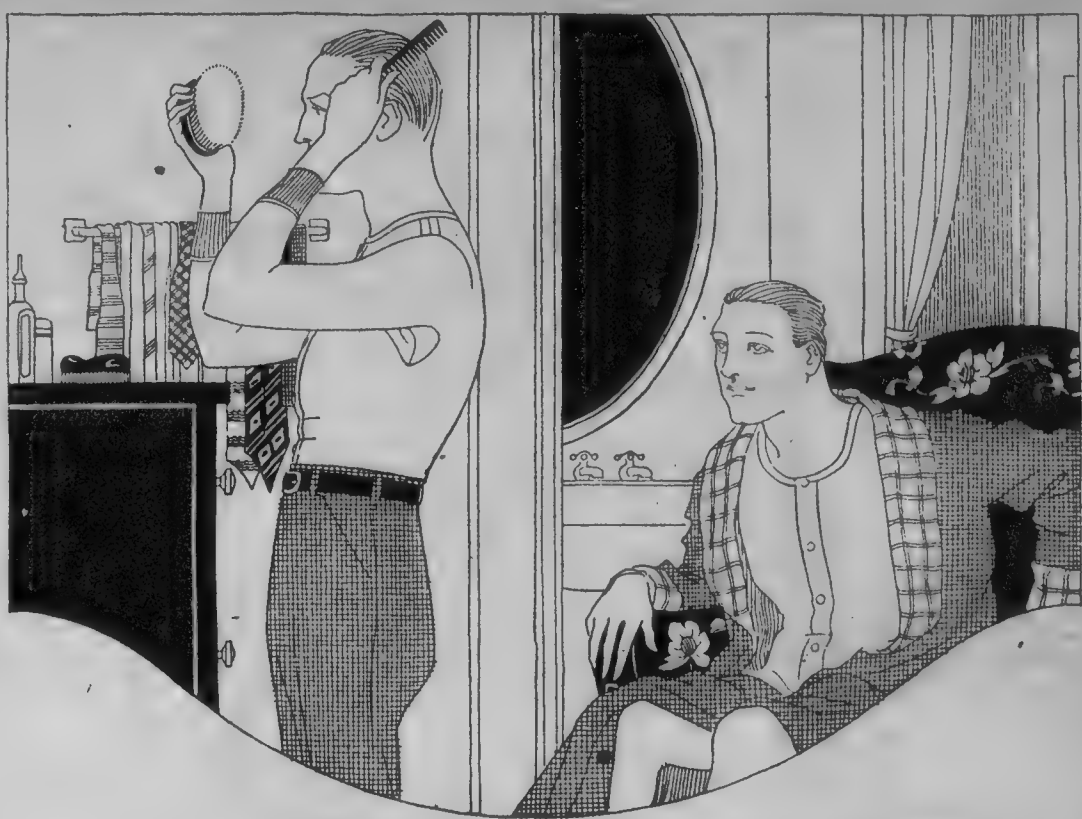
A. A. Brown, secretary of the Onoway local of the U.F.A., reports that the local is having considerable success in livestock shipping.

Secretary H. F. Wise, Galahad local, reports that the organization of a U.F.W.A. at that point has greatly stimulated the U.F.A., as the ladies have set the men a splendid example. Mr. Wise remarks: "If the members of the U.F.A. had as much interest as Mrs. H. Misner, secretary of the U.F.W.A., who walked four-and-a-half miles at the age of 54 to attend the meeting, our local would be one of the best in Alberta."

Much regret has been caused in the north country owing to the fact that President Wood's northern tour had to be cancelled owing to Influenza outbreak. It is to be hoped that the President will be able to make the trip later.

A co-operative store owned by the farmers in the U.F.A. local is being conducted at Cowley.

Chas. Chase, Masinasin, who writes that he is selling his farm, has been ten years a member of the U.F.A. and a reader of The Guide.



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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Re Transportation Charges

ONE reason for the partial failure of all co-operative movements is that they so readily lend themselves to abuses. The desire of one member of the community to over-reach the others, is the primary cause of the world's woes and unfortunately is not entirely absent from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The occasion which has called forth the above remark is information received as a result of an application from the Alada local, which recently adopted a resolution asking the Central office to urge the Dominion Government to pay transportation charges on feed grain to all districts where feed grain is needed.

Privileges Abused

The resolution is as follows: "Whereas, transportation charges are being paid on hay and other feed from the northern districts, to the southern, where feed is scarce; and whereas, breeding stock is also being shipped free of charge to the purchaser, Therefore be it resolved that the members of the Alada local ask the Central Executive to urge the Dominion Government to pay transportation on feed grain to all districts where feed grain is needed."

On receipt of this communication an official of the Central office waited upon a prominent railway official of this city, who stated that a standing arrangement exists with the Dominion and Provincial governments, where free transportation one way has been guaranteed, in those cases, where there is need and that all orders for the transportation of feed and livestock, endorsed by these governments, are entitled to consideration; but beyond this they were not prepared to go.

During the same interview the said railway official expressed his indignation that these offers of relief for those who have suffered from drought and frost, have been so seriously and impudently abused by those who had no need of such rebates. One case was cited where a shipment of livestock had been made to another part of one of the western provinces and sold by auction, where the half-rate had been requested and granted. Another case was that of a shipment of hay which was made to a district where it also was disposed of in a similar manner; without the slightest relation to the reasons for which these privileges had been obtained.

Railway Asks Cancellation

In view of these impositions upon the good intentions of both governments and railways, considerable opposition has been engendered amongst the railway interests, especially, against any further extensions of these privileges. As a matter of fact, according to the statement of the above railway official negotiations are already in progress, which have been conducted for some time, with a view to having these regulations cancelled, because of the mean advantage which has been taken of a regulation which was granted in good faith that it would only be taken advantage of by those really in need.

Peace and the Price of Meat

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, has issued the following statement, as to the effect of declaration of peace on wheat prices:—

From a number of points have come enquiries indicating that there is more or less nervousness amongst farmers regarding the effect that an armistice with our last active enemy and peace following, will have on the prices of wheat. Especially are those farmers anxious who, being far from railway centres, have not been able to market their wheat, because of the long haul involved.

Assurance Given

Every assurance has been given that the prices fixed by the order of the board of grain supervisors, dated August 22, 1918, and known as Order No. 49 and later orders, will be maintained, until the date set them.

Order No. 49 is as follows:—

1. That the price of wheat from the

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. MUSSELMAN

Regina, Sask.

26th of August, 1918, until the 31st day of August, 1919, inclusive, shall be:—

Manitoba No. 1 Hard	\$2.24
Manitoba No. 1 Northern	2.24
Manitoba No. 2 Northern	2.21
Manitoba No. 3 Northern	2.17

Order No. 53 regulates numbers 4, 5, and 6, and is as follows:—

No. 4 Northern	\$2.11
No. 5 Northern	1.99
No. 6 Northern	1.90

Regulations of Street Prices

Street prices are regulated by Order No. 63, which is as follows:—

1. That the price to be paid for street wheat shall be not less than prices heretofore fixed by board of supervisors; on the basis of Fort William and Port Arthur, after deducting:—

(a) Proper freight charges.

(b) The sum not to exceed on:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Northern	5c
No. 3 Northern	6c
No. 4 Northern	7c
No. 5 Northern	8c

plus whatever fraction of a cent may arise when deducting freight rate per bushel, from the fixed price per bushel.

On no-grade, tough wheat, the prices fixed, hold until April 30 only. But this gives abundance of opportunity for all such wheat to be marketed. There appears to be no reason for doubting that the whole of the 1919 wheat crop will be taken at these prices within the prescribed time; and while every effort should be made to get all wheat into market as soon as it can conveniently be done, no one should neglect fall work on the land in order to haul their wheat.

Farmingdale's Contribution

With the progress of the Grain Growers' movement it is gratifying to be able to announce that the various locals are not all so completely wrapped up in their trading activities and political ambitions as to lose sight of matters of more immediate pressing public importance.

Frequent reference has been made in these pages to the good work which has been accomplished in patriotic work; the aggregate of which represents an immense expenditure of labor and the collection of a large sum of money. The latest direct contribution for patriotic purposes from this source is the receipt of \$15 from the Farmingdale Grain Growers' Association, Limited, Cluffield; which has been sent in by F. L. Lamb, secretary-treasurer, for the Red Cross Society. Central gratefully acknowledges receipt of this amount which is being duly forwarded to Red Cross headquarters, to the credit of the Farmingdale G.G.A.

All Ready for the Combat

One of the reasons why grain growers in the past have taken so little interest in the affairs of government is because they have been too busy growing grain and otherwise hustling for a living. There are other reasons, of course. But when they succeed in taking time from their business of growing grain, in the form of a little vacation, it not only results in physical rejuvenation; but sometimes in a mental and moral quickening.

A communication received at the Central office a few days ago from Nelson Spencer, of Carnduff, director for District No. 3, of the Grain Growers' Association, indicates that his recent vacation to the Pacific coast has had the latter effect upon him. Judging by the tenor of his communication, Nelson Spencer is "aching" with strength for the coming struggle with the kings of privilege, now that the deposition of the Beast of Berlin has been accomplished.

His letter reads: "I arrived home from the Coast last week, had a good time and feel much better for the change and rest. I received your circular letter, re a canvass for our 60,000 membership, and in this connection I would like to hold a series of about six meetings on the Estevan, Arcola and

Soo lines, immediately after our district convention. If Mr. Musselman and yourself (H. H. McKinney) can arrange to attend these meetings I think a lot of good would result. Besides, a visit in this district by you people is long overdue.

"In all probability we will have an election soon in this constituency, and the people should be fully informed about our economic problems; and the after-the-war adjustments; so that it will not be possible to divide us against our own interests. I mean the interests of all the common people outside the idle rich and the millionaire classes.

Faring Sumptuously Every Day

"Up to the present our energies have been taxed to the limit and the time is long overdue when we should have to labor so long and hard and live so sparingly in order that we might have a few more idle rich; who are nothing more than parasites; sucking the life's blood from the common people. 'They toil not neither do they spin,' and yet they fare sumptuously every day.

"We can well afford to look into this question and stand shoulder to shoulder on the principle of democracy and freedom of the people from slavery. Other people have just as good a right to work as we have, and it is up to us to see that they do and our chance is on election day."

John Wesley is reported to have said that if he had ten men who hated nothing but sin; who feared nothing but God and were determined to know nothing amongst men but Christ and Him crucified, he would turn the world upside down. To modernise this epigram of Wesley's and apply it to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' movement, when the members of this association imbibe something of Nelson Spencer's class-consciousness, they will be in a fair way to secure the betterment of their position, materially, mentally and socially, which are not only the three fundamentals of the movement, but embrace all that is worth asking for in the only life of which anything is known.

Bond of Common Interests

Another indication of the common bond of interest existing between those who work on the farm, and others employed in the various fields of production, is indicated by a communication received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association, from J. H. Macey, secretary-treasurer of the Rose-town Co-operative Association, Limited. In discussing the demands of the telephone operators in the recent strike, Mr. Macey enters a plea for the right of the girls to a fair wage and also the right of the district phone systems to have the say regarding the standard of pay which should be set for their operators.

His letter reads as follows: "Kindly take up the telephone question with Hon. C. A. Dunning. The 'Flu' is very bad here just now and to have the telephone out of order is a great calamity. We cannot communicate with neighbors when needing help, and our board of directors at our last meeting authorized me to ask you to act. They think the 'hello' girls do not get enough wages, and that their terms should be acceded to; as no rural subscriber would complain at paying a little more to give the operators a fair wage.

"I hope you will be able to get some motion out of the telephone department. We feel it is very ridiculous that we should put up the money for our system and then have an outsider, like the department, cut off our service by not paying fair wages. We think we should be allowed to have some say, if not all, as to what pay these girls should have. We feel like asking an amendment to the Telephone Act, to allow us to control our own employees. This matter is urgent and I hope you can give it immediate attention and notify me."

New Adjustment of Salaries

Dealing with the above the Central office has forwarded to Mr. Macey the following reply: "In acknowledging your communication under date of November 8, we beg to state that the matter has been taken up with the Department of Telephones by this office.

Carlsbad is No More
THEN COME TO

Harrison Hot Springs

You'll find here a panacea for your winter ills or tired muscles—especially your rheumatic ones.

Harrison is one of the most beautiful spots in the world, only 70 miles east of Vancouver, B.C., in the heart of the mountains on a lake 40 miles long. Mild, salubrious climate. Write for analysis of sulphur and potash waters.

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 780. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:—

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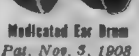
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Modified Ear Drum Pat. Nov. 3, 1908

GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.) 23 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and we are informed that the striking telephone employees have returned to their duties, with the understanding that they will all be re-instated; (2) all striking employees will be paid in full for the time they were out on strike and (3), that they will be liberally treated in the matter of a general revision of salaries, which is now being undertaken by the department; with T. M. Molloy, Provincial Commissioner of Labor, representing the interests of the telephone employees."

Edam Farmers

Judging by the variety of enquiries received by the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, its activities are becoming as numerous and diverse as a highly organized department store. This observation is not being made in a spirit of criticism or complaint, but as an illustration of the important place the association is taking in the work-a-day life of Saskatchewan grain growers.

Under the date of October 20, A. W. Windo, secretary of the Edam Grain Growers' Association writes:—

"I have been asked by the local president, M. Regnier, to see if the Central could put this local's members in touch with members of other locals who need to buy horses. In this district we were badly hit by the July frost and a number of men have horses to sell. But owing to the frost they have no local market, and of course have to dispose of surplus horses and cattle to 'carry on.' I don't know the horses personally, but the general run of weight in this district is from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds."

It is not the purpose of this page to compete with legitimate advertising agencies, but in view of the exceptional conditions indicated, little objection can be made to the publication of the above fact. A copy of Mr. Windo's letter has been forwarded to the minister of agriculture, which department of the provincial government has been rendering valuable service to many such cases during the last few months.

Market In Poor Shape

Note: Since the above was written the following communication has been received from A. W. Shaw, livestock commissioner: "Your letter of October 24 received. I note what you say in regard to having a letter from your local at Edam, in which he says he has a number of horses for sale. I may say that the horse market is not in good shape at present and it would be better to have them wintered and sell them in the spring."

Martin and Free Trade

Whatever may have been the inconsistencies, or inconsistencies of "Joe" Martin, the stormy petrel of Canadian politics, and the present member for St. Pancras, in the British House of Commons, no one can accuse him of inconsistency on the question of the tariff and protection.

During that quarter of a century he has been in public life he has remained four-square to every wind that blows in his opposition to tariffs, and his recent utterance, therefore, on the proposed Imperial Preference should be of interest to western grain growers.

During a recent interview at Ottawa, he is reported to have said: "I am not in favor of any policy of Imperial Preference. It is most injudicious to talk of such a thing at a time when the Americans are saving us from perdition. A policy of protection would result in smashing the countries of the Empire."

Silence Makes Cowards

To sit in silence when we should protest
Makes cowards out of men. The human

race
Has climbed on protest. Had no
Voice been raised
Against injustice, ignorance and lust,
The inquisition yet would serve the law
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak
again

To right the wrongs of many
Therefore do I protest against the
hoast

Of independence in this mighty land.
Until
God's soil is rescued from the clutch of
greed
And given back to labor, let no man call
this the land of freedom.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It's Mileage that counts

When you travel on the railroad, you don't expect to go as far for \$20 as for \$30. You travel at so much per mile, and get only the mileage you buy.

You should not expect to go as far on cheap tires as you will travel on Goodyears. But regardless of tire price you have no right to pay higher cost-per-mile.

Car owners have found by experience that Goodyear Tires cost uniformly *less* per mile than other Tires.

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That increased the sales of Goodyear Tires so rapidly that they are now made at the lowest possible cost for high quality tires. They actually cost less per tire than many inferior tires.

When you buy tires, think only of the reputation for cost per mile. A tire that looks like a good buy may cost far more per mile than a Goodyear Tire.

Ask at any Goodyear Service Station, how other motorists are getting the most mileage for their money. Ask how you can save money in buying your tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

THE PROPERTY OF

A. L. Dollar, High River and W. A. McKinnon, Olds
at Midway Sales Stables, Calgary

Thursday Evening, December 12

A. L. Dollar's offering will consist of 12 stallions from one year old up, by such sires as "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Gallant," "Lothario," "Clifton Monarch," "Scotland's Bulwark," "Hamlet," "Royal Flash." Many of these horses were prize-winners at the leading Alberta Fairs in the last two years.

Mr. McKinnon's offering of 15 mares from two to seven years old are by well-known sires such as "Sir Hugo," "Baron Gartley," "Baron Hood," "Bydand," "Ryecroft Model," "Kitchener of Khartoum," etc. He will also offer two two-year-old stallions by "Baron Gartley" and "Mascot," imp.

These horses are all choicely bred and of excellent individuality and this sale offers an excellent opportunity to buy high-class Clydesdales.

At the same time and place there will be sold 12 Shetland Ponies, the property of W. D. McLellan.

All my other sales of pure-bred stock will be held at Victoria Park.

Catalogs of above sale now ready. Send for one to either of the above or to

J. W. DURNO - Auctioneer, Calgary

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of Pure-Bred Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

At the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary

DECEMBER 13th, 1918, at 12.30 noon

Owing to change of management the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, is selling its entire herd of 75 Pedigreed Shorthorns of Dual-Purpose Breeding from the Strathmore Demonstration and Supply Farm

This Offering comprises

17 Choice Young Bulls under 2 years.

30 Excellent Producing Cows, 3 years and over.

28 Grand Heifers 2 years and under.

All the above animals are free from Tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. The outlook for this class of stock was never better and breeders should not miss this rare opportunity of selection from this choice collection of excellent cows and promising young heifers and bulls.

All animals will be at purchasers' risk as soon as bid off, but, if required, assistance will be given in loading. Pedigree certificates will be available so that purchasers may secure advantage of pure-bred live-stock shipping rates.

Terms Cash. For full information regarding pedigrees and breeding of these animals write for Catalogue to:—

or—
A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer,
Alberta Stock Yards,
Calgary, Alta.
Superintendent of Agriculture and
Animal Industry,
Department Natural Resources, C.P.R.,
Calgary, Alta.

Animals will be on view at Alberta Stock Yards for two days prior to sale.

The Coming of the Shire Horse

*A Brief Review of the Work of one Pioneer Breeder
in Alberta---By Alex. Stewart*

TWENTY years ago there were very few Shire horses in Alberta, in fact all the specimens of this great draft breed in the western province, at that time, could be counted easily on ten fingers. In 1903, James W. Forster came up from Ontario, to see for himself the general conditions of soil and climate of this sunny Alberta he had heard so much about back east.

In the late fall of that year he struck the country through which the Berry Creek runs to join the Red Deer River. He found that the wonderful stories he had heard about the rich grazing lands of Alberta were true. He found the cattle and horses which roamed the prairie sleek and fat; he found the natural grass abundant, and full of sustenance, and the prospect pleased him. But before investing his money in the Alberta prairies, he thought he would like to see these same cattle and horses after they had gone through the winter.

Accordingly, he came back in the spring, and he found the cattle down in the creek beds still fat, while he found the horses away out on the high knolls, some of them with colts at their side, and they also were in the best of condition.

Then Mr. Forster was not long in making up his mind, he bought land on the Berry Creek, and today, with his two sons, owns 3,000 acres, along with 6,000 acres of a lease, and he called the place the Berry Creek Horse Ranch. This ranch is 45 miles north-east of the town of Bassano, or 35 miles straight north of Brooks, or it can be reached from Duchess, on the Bassano-Empress branch of the C.P.R., from which place it is 25 miles. This then was the primary start of the largest stud of pure-bred Shire horses in Canada.

The Early Days

In these days transportation facilities over the prairie and through the sand hills from the railway lines at Bassano to the ranch were meagre in the extreme; while there were no bridges across the Red Deer River. Lumber had to be hauled for houses and stables, equipment for farming operations, as well as provisions for themselves.

But the Forsters were well aware that they were out on no pleasure trip; they made their own ferries across the river, borrowed the use of a boat belonging to a neighboring settler (and three or four families to the hundred miles was the sum total of the population in this part of the country in those days), took their wagons to pieces, made rafts of the loads of lumber, and swam the horses across. During the summer of 1904, they built dwelling houses and barns on the site where the modern buildings now stand. In that same year they purchased their first six pure-bred Shire mares and a stallion, and five of these original mares are still on the

range and producing colts. Two of them in particular, referred to later, have each produced over \$10,000 worth of stallion colts. In a year or two, the Shire stud commenced to increase but there were some unforeseen difficulties to contend with. Horse rustling was rife in the country, the Forsters had some losses from the thieves, and on one occasion, one of the boys acted as guide to a squad of Mounted Police who were on the trail of these pests. In connection with this horse rustling, it is of interest to state here, that a couple of years after the Forsters came to the Berry Creek country, the B.N.W.M.P. established a detachment at the ranch with buildings and courthouse, and some very amusing tales are told of the prisoners who every now and then got into the hands of these Riders of the Plains. Mr. Forster having been appointed a J.P., many of the preliminary trials came before him. On one occasion the story is told of a well-known bad character who was apprehended for rustling, and while awaiting transportation to the nearest jail he was ordered to clean out the stables. This did not meet with the views of the horse thief and he refused. The method of safely insuring a prisoner against escape during the absence of the policeman was to tie him to a stout iron ring fastened through one of the logs on the floor. (This ring is still to be seen at the barracks). This particular prisoner was securely fastened to the ring, and left to himself. One day was enough for him, however, and he was very willing to go and clean out the stables next morning.

But horse rustlers were not the only drawbacks the Forsters had to put up with. One spring a year or two after they had got things going, they lost all their colts through the depredations of timber wolves. They got a number of Indians to come into the district and hunt down these pests, offering \$100 a hide bounty money. They soon got rid of the wolves.

By and by a market began to open up for their Shire horses, more especially for the young stallions. When the season for castrating and branding came around, the settlers of Rosebud Creek and surrounding country, who up to this time had been using Clyde stallions on their range mares, began to take cognizance of the greater size and general superiority of the Forster Shire colts, and many of them purchased and began to use Shire stallions, and they get good results to this day.

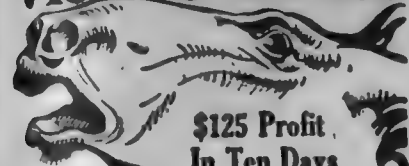
Breeding Lines

Every two or three years a new stallion was imported and the most of the best stock, and nearly all the prize winners of recent years at the big Alberta Fairs are sired by "Nateby Triumph," by "Gunthorpe Advance," a noted old country Shire, and first and



"Baldy Manners," sire, "Lord Manners." Prize-winning Clydesdale Stallion at Regina Summer Show, 1918. Owned by A. J. Bradley, Milestone, Sask.

Big Money in Vicious Horses



\$125 Profit In Ten Days

C. H. MACKLEY
of Unadilla,
New York, picked
up a vicious mare
for \$50 and after 10
days handling by my
method sold her for
\$175. S. L. Arant bought
a "mean one" for \$35 and
after a few hours' training
sold the horse for \$145.
Bill Nichols, a fitting, picking
mare at \$35 and by my method made
her worth \$200. If I could change
a worthless, dangerous horse into a
\$25 horse, I would like to break in
a pair for the owner, taught it a few
tricks and get \$40 for his few hours
work. That is how my students are
making big money. So can you!

Master Any Horse
I will teach you by mail my famous method
of breaking colts and training horses.
I will teach you how to overcome every bad
habit a horse can have. I will teach you how
to read a horse's disposition at a glance; how
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FREE BOOK My free book will open
your eyes. Reveals val-
uable horse training secrets. Explains my won-
derful system. Write for this book today. Send
a postal, NOW, before you forget.

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Also BERKSHIRES and HOLSTEINS.
My Berkshires are an extra good lot,
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flock has been winners at the Western
Summer Fairs.

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Sheep and Horses For Sale
Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred
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shire Breeding Ewes, all ages, in lots to
suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of
Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to
1,400 pounds.

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FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires
Early Spring Bows and Sows, the nicest
bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up.
Write soon and get your choice.

OSAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

SHEEP

Good Young Grade Shropshire, Ox-
ford, Suffolk and White-faced Breed-
ing Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit.
These Sheep are in fine condition
and will make good money. Phone,
write or call.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze,
Roar, have Thick Wind
or Choke-down, can be
reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister,
no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Eco-
nomical—only a few drops required at an appli-
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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man-
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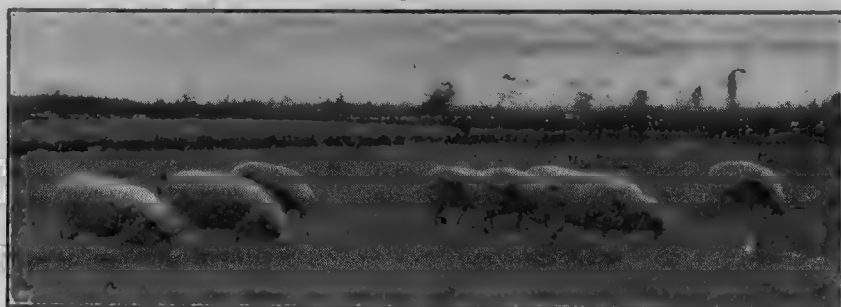
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the Author

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champion at Toronto, 12 years ago.
The sire at present in use, is "Holdenby
Gollydam," by "Ratcliffe Conquering
King," by the well-known "Lockinge
Forest King."

"Ratcliffe Conquering King," was
bred by the Duke of Westminster, and
as a two-year-old, was first and champ-
ion at London. His sire, "Lockinge
Forest King," was six times champion
and got 113 winners. He is the grand-
sire of three of the prize-winners and
champions at the Western Summer Fairs
this year, namely "Colony Heiress" and
"Colony Warrior," both by "Tanbridge
Rambler," and purchased from the
Colony Stock Farm at Coquitlam, B.C.
Both this filly and colt are out of a
\$5,000 imported mare which won cham-
pionships at Toronto, Ottawa and Chi-
cago. The other mare is "Coulee
Conqueress," purchased from Lee War-
ner, Innisfail.

Quite a few of the good mares in the
stud carry the blood of such well-known
Shire stallions as "Lincolnshire Lad,"
"Honest Tom" and "What's Wanted."
The Shire foal colt sold in 1917, at
Peterboro, England, for \$2,662, traces
his line of male ancestors back direct
to "Lincolnshire Lad," while the late
James Forshaw always maintained that
"What's Wanted" was the best stall-
ion he ever saw. "Honest Tom," a
near relative too, is also spoken of
with pride by Lancashire breeders, of
a hardy type of Shire. His mares are
always good. The progeny of one of the
foundation mares in the stud is worth
recording here, that of "Dorcas," an
imported mare by "Vulcan of Wors-
ley." She has had 11 colts; her first



A Small Farm Flock on an Ontario Farm.

female had 10 colts; her second, six; her
third, three; and her fourth, two.

The majority of this progeny have
been stallion colts. Another mare,
"Carin," has a record equal to "Dor-
cas." She has, however, had more
females. She herself had eight and
their progeny number well over 30.

Other purchases of high-class stock
in more recent years were made from
Stuart Walker, Sampsonston, and from
John Thompson, Lockwood, Saskatche-
wan.

The stud of pure-breds at present
number about 100 head, the majority
being young stock, and it is the chief
aim of Messrs. Forster to raise Shires
of modern type, getting away as much
as possible from excessive hair.

The Percheron Stud

In addition to the Shires, Messrs.
Forster have a small stud of pure-bred
Percherons. They started with four
mares, purchased from Hamilton, of
Simcoe, Ont., and now have some 15 head,
using a stallion by the well-known Bar
U stock horse "American."

The Shire Grades

They have also a large number of
good range mares which they purchased
from Puc and Livingstone, and on which
they used pure-bred Shire stallions.
These mares are a second cross of the
well-known Corn Ranch stock, and their
progeny are easily distinguishable, with
their dash of good Irish Hunter blood.
The grade Shire geldings which are of
a big size, find a ready sale at four
years old, from the settlers around
which homesteaded the adjoining coun-
try in 1909 and 1910, and who have had
the benefit of good crops in recent years.

With reference to the buildings on
the ranch, there are two large barns
90 feet x 36 feet, and 80 feet x 80
feet, with corrals, sheltered yards and
every convenience necessary for the
conducting of a high-class breeding es-
tablishment.

Farming Operations

For their farming operations, Messrs.
Forster crop 800 acres, partly wheat

and oats. They will break 300 acres
next year, and as pasture is becoming
quite a problem with them, while they have
now 200 acres in Bromo and rye grass,
they will extend this acreage consider-
ably in the near future. They find it
pays them to let out to their neighbors
the hauling of their grain to the eleva-
tor, and they pay 20 cents per bushel
to get this done; payment being often
made in good work horses. The land
is a rich brown loam, and in 1915, on a
ten-acre patch, which they measured off,
they had 71½ bushels of oats to the
acre. Every kind of vegetable can be
grown on the ranch, even watermelons,
and thus the readers of The Guide can
form some little idea of the quality
of the soil and the general climatic
conditions which prevail in this part
of Sunny Alberta.

Wintering Idle Farm Horses

The winter feeding of idle farm
horses is a branch of the regular farm
operations which should interest farm-
ers, particularly this year when feeds
are so extremely costly.

Generally speaking, at the end of the
working season the most common prac-
tice in this district and many other
parts of the prairie has been to turn
idle horses loose to rustle on the open
prairie, around straw stacks and, quite
frequently, a neighbor's granary, result-
ing in serious losses. However, before
adopting this as the most economical
practice, the farmer interested in the
future of the horse industry should con-
sider the efficiency of his horse power
in spring, fed under such conditions,

for the development of young colts and
to resist loss from abortion and other
unnatural conditions.

For a number of years, experiments
have been conducted at the Indian Head
Experimental Farm relative to the dif-
ferent methods of wintering idle horses.
The horses were divided into three lots
of four each, covering a period of 90
days, as follows: Lot 1, kept on light
work such as hauling feed, straw,
manure, etc.; daily ration consisted of
one pound oat chop to every 100 pounds
live weight with the addition of one
pound bran and all the good hay they
would eat. Lot 2, consisted largely of
brood mares in foal and were allowed
sufficient exercise to keep in good
shape. Lot 3, turned out daily and
allowed the freedom of a straw stack
and stabled at night; daily ration con-
sisted of five pounds oat chop, one
pound bran and all the oat straw they
would eat up clean. These experiments
have been under way for the last three
years and show very definite results
regarding the different methods of feed-
ing. For average farm conditions dur-
ing December, January and February
we would recommend method 3, that is,
free access to a straw stack in day
time and stabled at night. A ration
of oat chop and bran should be given
twice per day, preferably in the morn-
ing and evening.

The cost will vary according to con-
ditions. During the past three years
the costs have ranged all the way from
five to twelve cents per day.

Horses wintered as indicated above
and intended for heavy spring work
should be placed on a working ration
at least one month before the opening
of spring. The ration should be in-
creased gradually until they are receiv-
ing at least one pound of grain for
every 100 pounds live weight.

From experiments we have noted that
horses fed as indicated are in much
better shape to withstand the heavy
spring work.

Generally speaking, on most farms
two or more mares are kept for breed-
ing purposes, and, in the case of preg-
nant mares, the system of wintering

EASTLAKE TANKS



Cheapest because they're the Best

THE "Eastlake" Round End Stock Tank is very popular.
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should be entirely different from that of ordinary farm horses. They should have the best on the farm but in limited quantities. Oats and bran and a few roots, together with good wild or timothy hay form an ideal ration for brood mares. As parturition draws near, place in a clean, well-aired box stall. Reduce the grain and gradually increase the proportion of bran. Success or failure depends on attention at parturition.—Wm. Gibson, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

Don't Discount the Horse

Never was there a time when the horse breeders had a better outlook than at present. Some people claim that steam and gasoline outfits are going to take the place of horses. We all know that there is more work done by steam and gasoline on the farms than ever before, but still horses are higher in price than ever, and it looks as if prices on horses will be high, especially in Western Canada, for many years to come. The fact is, that every time a section of land is broken by large outfits it takes at least one dozen teams to keep it under proper cultivation. It is advisable, however, only to breed the very best, as there is always a good market for real heavy drafters.

If the modern conveyance such as the automobile is going to hurt the horse business, it will be the lighter class of horses only, but as soon as the automobile becomes so general that everybody, or at any rate a large majority of the people can afford to use them, you will see the well-to-do people look for something else, and chances are it will be the driving horse again. It is only necessary here to point out that only a few years ago, when the bicycle came on the market, all the rich people had a bicycle. Today the bicycle is hardly used by anybody but people going from and to work. The auto may have the same fate, in fact, there are many rich people in Europe today who only a few years ago discarded the horse and are now bringing it back. The horse will always hold its own; in fact, there is a shortage of horses in Western Canada today and there will be a shortage for many years to come. Only breed the best and the horse business is one of the most profitable branches in mixed farming today.

Sheep as Scavengers

One of the strongest arguments in support of maintaining a flock of sheep on the farm is that they act as scavengers and are able to utilize much of the feed that would otherwise go to waste. This is particularly true in Western Canada. With a very few exceptions no attempt is made to gather up the left-over of the harvest field, in fact it is doubtful if it would be economy to spend the necessary time to do so. At the same time, many dollars are lost by allowing it to go to waste. This is where a flock of sheep fit in to good advantage. This was brought to our attention in a very convincing way, while at the Saskatchewan University farm this fall.

The college farm flock had been given the run of the stubble fields and with no other feed whatever they were in a thriving condition. When they had cleaned one field they were turned into the next and this would be continued until every particle of feed was picked up. It is a conservative estimate that many thousands of dollars' worth of feed is sacrificed every fall, whereas if a small flock of sheep were kept on every farm this would not be the case. In addition to the sheep a large number of sows were getting a living from the stubble fields at Saskatoon.

Last winter the breeding ewes at this farm were wintered out in the open, the only protection being a small clump of trees. According to the members of the Animal Husbandry Department the flock did remarkably well, coming through the winter in a thrifty condition followed by an exceptionally satisfactory lamb crop.

Cafeteria System for Hogs

Much of the drudgery is taken out of hog feeding by the use of the self-feeder. According to investigations carried on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, hogs, after they have reached a certain age, do better when fed in this way, provided the proper mixtures



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are used. Strange to say, when properly handled, dangerous and wasteful over-feeding is not so likely to occur with the self-feeder as when meals are given at stated hours. It has been shown that the hogs are the best judges of when they should take food. The feeder is

fully described in Special Circular No. 15, obtainable at the office of the publications branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This bin-like receptacle is easily made at a cost of about \$10 even when new lumber is used in its construction.

In Livestock Circles

Boggs' Herefords

Among the Hereford breeders in Alberta, no one deserves a little recognition from livestock men more than O. A. Boggs, Daysland.

Mr. Boggs is one of the practical men behind the Whitefaces in the province of Alberta. He came from the Central States seven years ago and now farms two sections of land some three-and-a-half miles from the town already mentioned.

He has a herd of 30 pure-bred cattle, headed by "Panama 38th," 23249, sire, "Cuba's Panama," 16768, dam, "Beauty," 23234, by "Beau Mischief," both sire and dam going back to the breeding of that well-known bull "Beau Brummell." This bull is two years old, and Mr. Boggs got him from the good herd of A. B. Cook, Montana. He is a half-brother to the grand champion bull at Denver a couple of years ago.

Another sire at the head of this herd is "Don," by "Columbus Don," dam, "De-light III," and on the dam's side this bull's breeding goes back to the great cow "Hope."

When Mr. Boggs left the Central States he sold the dam of this bull with a good calf at her side for \$65. He was far-sighted enough however, to keep the bull above-mentioned and the first bull calf by him sold at the Calgary bull sale, fetched \$550. "Don" also sired the three second highest priced bulls at Calgary for three years in succession. It might be mentioned in passing that he is a sire of the bull at the head of the herd of Thomas Baird and Sons, Red Willow. He is smooth and fresh for his age, and is still doing good work in the Boggs' herd.

Among the females in the herd might be mentioned "Lady Dudley," an eleven-year-old cow by "Dudley," and whose dam was by that well-known breeding bull "Gracious."

When Mr. Boggs came to this country he brought this cow along with another, "Noted Lady," and the above-mentioned bull "Don" with him. From "Lady Dudley" (herself a noted prize-winner in the early days in the States), he has sold \$3,300 worth of calves besides having in his herd at the present time one cow, three heifers and a bull calf totalling in worth between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Some of the other tribes in the Boggs' herd are "Bonnie Braes," some "Dale" females and some "Fairfax" calves. There are also a couple of females by "Beau Perfection," one by "Beau Carlos," and a number of good "Panama" youngsters. There is also a nice "Alvin Fairfax" calf out of a "Bonnie Brae" cow.

At the Calgary Fat Stock Show last year, a two-year-old heifer from the Boggs' ranch, "Alberta Lady," by "Don," out of "Lady Dudley," was first in both heifer classes and second in the calf class, winning \$120 and a gold and silver medal.

Mr. Boggs has some other good females as well as a number of high-class grades. He is sold out of young stuff at the present time, but expects to have quite a few to offer for sale next summer.

Livestock at Sunnybrook Farm

One of the most energetic and enterprising of the Alberta breeders is William Gilbert, of Sunnybrook Stock Farm, Stony Plains.

Mr. Gilbert goes in for raising Holstein cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth swine, Oxford, Hampshire and Shropshire sheep and registered Clydesdale horses.

He believes there is a great future for the dairy cattle, and while his dairy herd is not large, he means to extend it considerably during the next year or two. He has a number of good cows at the present time, one of which has a record of 15,000 pounds of milk and 600 pounds of butter, another of his junior two-year-olds, 11,366 pounds of milk and 420 pounds of butter, and that on feeding consisting of nothing but chop and slough hay. His matured cows weigh around 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, his two-year-olds are from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds and his yearlings around 1,000 pounds. He has some nice calves by "King Segis Pontiac Alcartra," a bull of very high-class breeding, standing at the head of the herd at the Provincial Government Farm at Stony Plains, and purchased some time ago from the well-known Holstein breeder, John Arfmann, of New York. This bull is getting some very fine stock.

But it is with his Berkshire and Tamworth swine, and Oxford and Shropshire sheep that Mr. Gilbert is best known, principally through his show ring records, to the stockmen of Western Canada. He has been a consistent winner at every show of any account on the Western Circuit for the past three or four years, and the quality of his stock is acknowledged to be among the finest in Canada.

At the head of his Berkshire herd he has the imported boar from Iowa, namely "Ames Rival," No. 148, out of "Rockwood Lady," and by "Rival's Champion," the latter being acknowledged to be one of the greatest sires of his breed in the United States. Among his good sows is "Compton Princess XIV," which has rarely been beaten in the show ring.

Mr. Gilbert has had equal success with his Tamworths as well as with his Oxford and Shropshire sheep. He is now offering for sale a large number of good individuals of each breed.

In Clydesdales he is just making a beginning and has at present one or two nice

colts got by "Impression," one of the stallions used on the Glenbow Ranch at Cochrane, Alta.

Mr. Gilbert has just erected on his place a fine barn 66x36. This is fitted with box stalls, has an engine house and root cellar. He intends to put up a silo next year and to grow green oats for silage.

The Sunnybrook Stock Farm is splendidly located for the purpose which it serves. It is well sheltered, and well watered, while a large acreage in slough land which Mr. Gilbert has drained and sown with timothy provides an ideal pasture.

Pritchard's Angus

An Aberdeen-Angus breeder who is rapidly coming to the front both as a breeder of good stock and as a successful exhibitor, is S. C. Pritchard, of Camrose, Alta. His herd of 24 head is headed by "Rosador of Glencairn," by "Evereux of Harvistoun," of the well-known McGregor breeding. Mr. Pritchard showed a number of his animals at the Calgary and Edmonton Summer Fairs this year as well as at a number of Calgary fairs on the Junior Circuit. In junior yearling bulls, at Calgary, he was third with "Glenrose Edward III," by "Rosador of Glencairn," and this young bull's character and breeding are unmistakable. He was also first in the three-year-old classes at the same show with "Pride of Glenmawr," while a heifer, "Patricia of Glenrose," a junior yearling, was champion female at Lethbridge, Camrose, Vermilion and other Alberta fairs. He was also a successful winner at Edmonton.

Mr. Pritchard is one of the younger breeders of black cattle in Alberta, but if he continues to add to the record and success he has already obtained it will not be long before we see him among the foremost of the breeders in the Western Provinces.

Nonpareil Clydesdales

A Clydesdale breeder who is rapidly coming into prominence in Alberta is John Prowse, of Nonpareil Stock Farm, Cluny. Mr. Prowse has had a very successful show ring career this year both at Calgary and Edmonton. While his breeding establishment has not assumed as yet any great proportions, still he has started along the right lines and it is not too much to predict that in the near future the Nonpareil Stock Farm will be known as a high-class breeding establishment from one end of Canada to the other.

At both Calgary and Edmonton this year he won high honors with "Nonpareil Lad," a three-year-old stallion by "Craigie Blend," out of the big fine mare "Flower of Carmyllie," by "Dunedin." He also showed a very classy yearling promising lots of character and muscular development, "Nonpareil Blend," by the above sire, and a nice two-year-old filly, "Nonpareil Model," by "Craigie Blend," out of "Turin Snowdrop," by "Baron O'Dee."

Mr. Prowse has quite a number of good mares on his farm, including "Turin Violet," by "Baron of Buchlyvie," "Nonpareil Queen," by "Denoon," and several others.

He is only starting his Clydesdale stud, and if the success which he has gained in the last year or two is maintained, big developments may be looked for in the future.

The Nonpareil stock farm is about four miles from Cluny, and consists of some 700 acres, chiefly grain land.


A. L. Dollar Will Sell Clydesdales During Calgary Fat Stock Show Week

A. L. Dollar, the well-known breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, of High River, Alta., is selling 12 stallions ranging from one to seven years on Thursday evening, December 12, during the week of the Fat Stock Show to be held at Calgary. These horses are an exceptionally good lot and should form a decided attraction for those looking for some good stuff. Among the animals to be sold is the 18-months' old colt "L. K. Gallant," by "Scotland's Gallant," by "Scotland's Choice," dam, "Fanny of Dalquhairn." This is a particularly well-bred colt, a good mover, with typical Clydesdale character. Another colt of the same age is "Lucky Strike," by "Clifton Monarch," imported, dam, "Lady Briton." This colt was among the prize winners at the Calgary and Edmonton summer shows this year.

Among the two-year-olds is "Scotland's Hallmark," sire, "Lothario," by "Hawatha," dam, "Moira."

This good colt is one of the best offerings of the sale, he has style, quality, action and breeding, which should make him a valuable sire. His dam, "Moira," was mother of the well-known old country stallion "Kismet." Another two-year-old is "Pekisko Victory," by "Scallion." Still another is "Scallock," by the same sire, the dam of the latter horse is "Chinook," by the imported "Consul." One of the good five-year-olds is "Scotland's Dignity," an imported horse, by "Scotland Yet," by "Royal Favorite," while his dam is "Baron's Beauty," by that great stallion "Baron's Pride." Another five-year-old is "Rosenfeld Gem," also imported, sired by "Royal Flash," by "Hawatha," dam, "Lady Emily," by "Dunure Link." A good seven-year-old is "Clifton Monarch," by "Scotland Yet," and whose dam is a mare by the well-known "Prince Sturdy."

Others are "Scotland's Might," by "Scotland Yet," dam, "Rosie of Dyke," and one



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Heifers and Young Bulls

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Tuesday, December 17, 1918, at 1 o'clock p.m., sharp

Consignment of 24 head from Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta., and 21 head from The Southview Stock Farm.

Cows with calves at foot and in calf to such bulls as "Willow Ridge Marquis," a son of the noted "Gainford Marquis"; "Oak Bluff Hero," by the great breeding bull, "Oakland Star," and "Marr's Avon II," the \$5,000 champion "Avondale"-bred bull.

Special arrangements with G.T.P. for train to leave Prince Albert, 8 a.m. on morning of Sale and stop at farm, returning to Prince Albert 6 p.m. in evening.

Prospective purchasers can arrive at Prince Albert over C.N.R. the previous evening. Lunch served at noon.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise arranged previous to sale.

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Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

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AUCTION SALES

350 High Quality Pure-bred Cattle.

50 Aberdeen-Angus Females—1.30 p.m., Tuesday.

150 Hereford Males and Females—1.30 p.m., Wednesday.

150 Shorthorn Males and Females—1.30 p.m., Thursday.

500 Exceptionally well-bred Grade Ewes and Registered Rams and Ewes—3 p.m., Tuesday.

Holstein Females—2.30 p.m., Tuesday.

Sale of Winter Fair Entries and Swine—9.30 a.m., Friday.

Contributed from the best herds and flocks in Alberta. Freight paid to purchaser's nearest station at nominal rate.

The greatest development of the livestock industry in the world's history will follow peace. Take advantage of this excellent opportunity to secure high-class stock.

Write for Catalogue of Entries.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Our Great Dispersion SALE

45 head of Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, all registered; 6 head of Hackney stallions, mares and fillies, all registered; 15 head of Grade geldings and mares; 45 head of Shorthorn bulls, cows and calves, all registered; 20 head of Holstein-Freisian bulls, cows and calves, all registered

which had to be postponed by order of Provincial Board of Health, on account of influenza epidemic will be held

December 11 and 12, at 9.30 a.m.

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at MIDWAY SALES STABLES, Fourth Ave. and Fifth Street East, CALGARY

This is a genuine dispersion sale, and everything will be sold, and it is a rare opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy the highest class of registered stock at their own prices.

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We have for sale at our barns at the Alberta Stockyards, Calgary, 16 HEAD OF PERCHERON STALLIONS, one to five years old, from such sires as "Lagos," the undefeated World's Champion, "Jalap," the great sire, owned by The Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, and other well-known imported sires from France. Many of these stallions are also from imported mares. Colors: blacks and dark greys. Some of the two-year-olds weigh over 1,800 pounds. We never had such a collection of real drafters, and we will sell them on any reasonable terms, or will trade for horses or cattle. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. Gilt-edge Guarantee if desired.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

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"Lagos," the undefeated World's Champion Percheron.

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are market toppers from baby beef stage to maturity, grow quickly, fatten rapidly, have high dressing percentage and abundant milking qualities.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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Write the Secretary for Free Publications

or two of the younger ones are "Clifton's Heir," by the aforesaid "Clifton Monarch," dam, "Lady Williamson"; another "Alberta Bulwark," by "Scotland Bulwark," out of the same mare. The first-mentioned being also an Alberta prize-winner.

The offering throughout is of the highest class, and anyone on the lookout for a good stallion should not fail to attend this sale. Catalogs will be ready shortly.

Thos. Baird and Sons' Herefords

Among the many good herds of Hereford cattle to be found in Alberta is that of Thomas Baird and Sons, of Red Willow.

Red Willow is on the C.N.R., ten miles north of Stettler, and Messrs. Baird, who own three-quarters of a section of land in that part of the country, have a herd of Whitefaces numbering 170 head.

This firm used to run range cattle and bought stock of all the three beef breeds. They found however, that the Whitefaces were easier fattened and that they were the best rustlers on the open range. This latter fact decided them to go into pure-bred Hereford stock.

At the head of their herd is "Alberta Don II," 18530, sired by "Don," O. A. Boggs, of Daysland, good herd bull. The dam of "Alberta Don II" is "Lady Dudley," a four-year-old cow also belonging to the last-named owner. There is a good strain of "Anxiety IV" blood in this herd, and the females when seen by The Guide representative a few weeks ago, were a lot of fine massive cows. Many of the younger females were sired by "Refiner," a bull got from L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, three years ago. Others are by "Earl Fairfax," by "Perfection Fairfax," a bull purchased from James I. Moffatt, of Carroll, Man.

To appreciate the value of the animals in this herd properly the buyer would require to visit Messrs. Baird's farm. Their young bulls are of the smooth quality kind, of outstanding merit, while his young females, a number of which will be offered at the Fat Stock Show at Calgary, are richly bred of sound stock, properly developed and grown out.

Their lot of two-year-old females are all in-calf to "Alberta Don II," while some of them have calves at side.

W. A. McKinnon's Offering at Calgary

W. A. McKinnon, Olds, Alta., will offer during Calgary Fat Stock Show week a number of good Clydesdale stallions and mares amongst which are the following:—

The two-year-old stallion "Gartley Still," by "Baron Gartley," dam, "Kippen Queen"; "Donald Mascot," by "Mascot," imported, out of "Maitland Bell"; and another two-year-old, "Laird of Rosewood," by "Baron Gartley," dam, "Gay Girl," by "Gay Price." Mr. McKinnon will also offer the nine-year-old mare "Robina," by "Robin Hood," by "Baron Hood"; "Hillside Patricia," a three-year-old out of a mare by "Bydand," imported by "Baron of Buchlyvie," out of "Hillside Bessie." This mare weighs 1,600 pounds and can be easily made to go over 1,800 pounds. Then there is the five-year-old mare, "Lady Gartley," by "Baron Gartley," dam, "Flo," by "Right Time"; "Ryecroft Alice," by "Ryecroft Model," out of "Sweet Alice." This is a nice two-year-old.

Quite a number of these females are in foal to "Kitchener of Khartoum," by "Baron Gibson," Mr. McKinnon's stock horse.

This lot of horses is another very attractive offering and they should all find ready buyers.

Alberta Winter Fair and Sale

The armistice stopping the world war has been signed, peace will undoubtedly be a reality in a very short time, then comes the task of re-stocking the countries which have lost a very large proportion of their livestock during the war. The need will not only be for breeding stock, but for meat-producing animals to feed the millions of people who have been on practically starvation rations for several years. These facts should be sufficient guarantee of attractive financial returns to the breeders of livestock, and should give him every encouragement to increase his herds to the limit of his capacity for taking care of them.

During the past year, the Alberta Live-stock Associations have broken several records in connection with the holding of annual auction sales. Another record will be broken during the Alberta Winter Fair to be held at Calgary, December 10 to 13. Fully 2,000 animals will be on exhibition, and upwards of 1,000 head of cattle, sheep and swine will be offered for sale by auction during the fair. The stock for the sale has been contributed from the best herds and flocks in the province, practically all the contributors being well-known breeders of high quality stock.

There will be 350 head of cattle offered, including 50 head of excellent Aberdeen-Angus females from the herds of F. R. Cathro, Calgary; S. G. Cowan, of Delta, and Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, to be sold Tuesday afternoon, December 10.

In Herefords, the offering will be 150 males and females of outstanding quality, contributed by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs; The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary; W. D. McLennan, Airdrie; Thos. Baird and Sons, Red Willow; A. Robertson, Westcott; and George Fortney, of Dalmear, to be sold Wednesday afternoon, December 11.

There will be 150 choicely bred Shorthorn males and females offered by the following well-known breeders: T. Bertram Ralphs, Calgary; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds; L. A. Bowes, Calgary; Davidson Bros., and R. A. Davidson, Red Willow; Dr. O. H. Patrick, Calgary; D. Leslie Loree, Nanton; James Kirby, Hart Lake; Mrs. N. E. Sandercock, Calgary; and W. J. Wacker, Swallow, to be sold Thursday afternoon, December 12.

Jos. H. Laycock, of Okotoks, has entered an exceptionally fine offering of pure-bred Holstein females, to be sold Tuesday afternoon, December 10.

There will also be between five and six

The Grain Growers' Guide

hundred sheep offered for sale, including pure-bred rams and ewes from a number of breeders, and 500 good quality grade ewes entered by W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, and the Western Stock Ranches, Cluny, to be sold Tuesday afternoon and evening, December 10.

Special arrangements have been made to pay the freight charges on animals purchased at the sale to the purchaser's nearest railway station at nominal rates. The sale will commence Tuesday afternoon, December 10, and continue for the next three days. The Aberdeen-Angus and Holsteins will be sold first, then the Herefords, then the Shorthorns. The sheep sale will be held Tuesday afternoon and evening, immediately after the Aberdeen-Angus sale. There will be an auction sale of Winter Fair entries and swine on Friday morning, at 9.30.

There will be special interest in the Winter Fair this year, owing to the large entry which is expected of cattle, sheep and swine, and the girls' and boys' Baby Beef, Helper and Lamb Competitions. The entries for the Winter Fair close on the 26th of November; prize list and entry form for the Winter Fair, as well as attractive catalog of the entries for the stock sale, may be had by writing to E. L. Richardson, secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

Sale of Registered Shorthorns

A sale well worth the attention of all Shorthorn men is advertised in this issue, to be held at the Southview Stock Farm, 13 miles south of Prince Albert, on Tuesday, December 17, 1918, when 45 head of pure-bred Shorthorns comprising cows, calves, heifers and young bulls will be sold to the highest bidder. Twenty-four head of this choicely-bred lot, is consigned by Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta., a prominent Shorthorn breeder, and 21 head are from the well-known Southview herd, and these are being sold to make room for some imported stock. Some of the cows have calves at foot, while others are in-calf to such bulls as "Willow Ridge Marquis," by the well-known "Gairford Marquis"; "Oak Bluff Hero," by that great breeding bull "Oakland Star," and "Marr's Avon II," by "Marr's Avon," by "Orange Avon," by that sire of Shorthorn sires, "Avondale." One has only to see the calves on the Southview Stock Farm to see the really high-class stock this bull is leaving. The animals which will be sold are from such well-known families as "Lavenders Villagers," "Mysies" and others, and sired by bulls of the breeding of "Wallace," by "Royal Prince," "Gloster Duke," by "Scotch Minstrel," "Broadmind's Golden Fame," Imp., "Village Pride," "Duke of Woolwich," and others of equal lineage.

This sale will be a first-class opportunity for Shorthorn men to secure some really high-class cattle at their own price. Arrangements are being made with the G.T.P. to have a train leave Prince Albert at eight o'clock on morning of sale and stop at the farm, returning to Prince Albert at six o'clock in the evening.

Prospective purchasers can arrive at Prince Albert, over the C.N.R., the previous evening. Watch the December 4th issue of The Guide for further particulars, or these may be had from M. R. Cowell, President of the Southview Farms Limited, on application to him.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Continued from Page 8

remarkably good considering the fact that she nursed her first two calves. If she had been developed from the start she would easily have made a 7,000-pound cow.

In the face of the evidence submitted there is no room to dispute the claim that the Shorthorn is a dual-purpose animal, but breeders would do well to remember that they are not dealing with a strictly dairy breed, and should not sacrifice beef qualities to large records. It would seem to be a mistake to attempt to make a dairy breed of such an excellent beef breed as the Shorthorn, and it would also seem a great pity to lose sight of the milking qualities of so excellent a breed. The breeder who can hold the balance true between beef and dairy qualities deserves recognition from his fellow-breeders. As a matter of fact, many of the great breeders of Shorthorns have valued very highly this milking propensity in their cattle, and among these may be mentioned such men as Thos. Bates, Amos Cruickshank, Wm. Duthie, and many others of high reputation among Shorthorn breeders.

The dual-purpose Shorthorn is not a rival of the strictly dairy breeds. They have their place and are filling it well, but there are many farms in this and other countries where men, through force of circumstances, or through inclination, or for other cause, prefer not to make a specialty of dairying. They like to milk a few cows and make a little butter, but their main object is the raising of beef animals, and it is to such men that the dual-purpose animal makes its strongest appeal. The ability to exactly fit into conditions such as these has earned for the Shorthorn the title of "The Farmer's Cow," and no other breed has as yet been able to dispute the title.

Field Crops

Nitrogen-Fixing Bacteria

In addition to the species of bacteria which prepare the plant food contained in or added to the soil, there are other species which add plant food directly to the soil. These are principally the autotrophic or nitrogen-fixing bacteria which are able to use the free nitrogen of the atmosphere for their own bodily needs, and as a result of their activities some of the atmospheric nitrogen becomes added to the soil in such a condition that growing plants can use it. Approximately four-fifths of the atmosphere is nitrogen and while plants require considerable quantities of nitrogen in their food supply they cannot use the free nitrogen of the air directly. They can take their nitrogen only in the form of nitrates. In common practice these nitrates are usually added to the soil in well-rotted manures or in nitrate fertilizers, or they are prepared from green and fresh manures by the action of the previously mentioned classes of bacteria. But the nitrogen-fixing bacteria take the free nitrogen of the atmosphere and so combine it that eventually it becomes incorporated in the soil in such a condition that growing plants can use it.

Legume Bacteria

There is another class of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that do their nitrogen-fixing when developing in combination with leguminous crops such as all the clovers, alfalfa, vetches, peas and beans. It has been known for centuries that the soil of fields in which there has been grown a good clover, pea or other leguminous crop is richer after the crop than it was before. Hence the practice of having a clover or other leguminous crop in the crop rotation. Just why a good leguminous crop was beneficial to the soil was not known until a few years ago. It was then found that certain species of bacteria, which came to be known as the legume bacteria, entered the roots of the legumes and produced on them little swellings or nodules. Wherever these nodules are present in large numbers on the roots of legumes a good crop is assured. The combination of the legume bacteria with the plant results in fixation of the

atmospheric nitrogen which becomes incorporated in the plant tissues, root, stem and leaf, giving a larger and more vigorous plant than is the case where the bacteria are not present.

It has been found that different varieties of legume bacteria are necessary for most of the different legumes. The variety of bacteria good for red and white clover is no good for alfalfa or sweet clover; the variety good for field peas is no good for field beans, and the variety good for field beans is no good for soy beans, and so on with other legumes.

If any particular legume crop has not been growing satisfactorily in any particular field, it is questionable if the right kind of legume bacteria is present in the soil of that field. So, before a satisfactory crop can be grown the right bacteria have to be introduced. For instance, the cultivation of alfalfa is a new practice in many sections. If sweet clover is common in the district it is probable that the right bacteria are there for alfalfa, as the variety good for sweet clover is good for alfalfa. If it is not present, it is doubtful if a good crop will be grown; hence the difficulty often met with in getting alfalfa established in a new district unless the bacteria are first introduced. There are various ways of introducing the bacteria. One is to take a few loads of soil from a field in which the bacteria are present and scatter this over and work it into the field to be treated. This method was the first adopted. It is not practicable, however, in most cases.

Legume Seed Inoculation

Another way is to inoculate the seed of the legume crop to be sown with a pure culture of the right variety of bacteria. When this is done, the bacteria are on the surface of the seed when it germinates in the soil and so get into the young roots. These cultures of legume bacteria are prepared in bacteriological laboratories and sold so much per culture. They are known as nitro-cultures, or legume bacteria cultures, and various other trade names have been given them.—Prof. D. H. Jones.

The British Elections

The Line-up of Politicians and Parties in the Present Campaign—By J. A. Stevenson

A GENERAL election has been fixed for December 14 in Great Britain and active preparations for the contest are now busily afoot among all parties. The coming of peace has removed the deplorable possibility of a "khaki" election, which most intelligent people disliked the prospect of; all opponents and critics of the government would have been branded as disloyal and pro-German and real issues would have been hopelessly beclouded. A parliament chosen under these circumstances could have had no real mandate for the tasks of reconstruction.

There will indeed be some novelties about the forthcoming election. In the first place the polls are all to take place on one day and not be scattered over a fortnight as heretofore; the difficulty of allocating and counting the soldiers' votes will delay the announcement of the result till the 28th. Secondly, women will vote for the first time, though the franchise is still limited to those over 30 years of age. Thirdly, manhood suffrage is now established and several million male voters are added to the lists. Soldiers overseas are entitled to vote by a proxy system. Fourthly, there has been a wholesale redistribution of seats; many smaller divisions have disappeared, others have been enlarged and new ones created. The general effect has been to increase the political power of the industrial districts and add about 40 members to the British representation, though that of Ireland remains unchanged in number pending the Home Rule settlement. The next parliament will contain 708 members instead of 670.

Under these conditions any prophesy as to the result is a difficult matter. Its

perils can be realized from the electoral figures of the Glasgow district. In 1910 the area now known as Greater Glasgow embraced the seven old city divisions and two county divisions of Lanarkshire, Partick and Govan with a small portion of East Renfrewshire; there were therefore nine members and the registered electorate numbered about 150,000. Now this same area returns 15 members and the electoral roll under the new law contains rather over 500,000 names. It is obvious that any guesses about swings of the tide and changes of opinion on the part of the electors of 1910 must be vitiated by the hopeless uncertainty about the views of the new electors who will swamp them. There have been no recurring series of by-elections to test public feeling, though the Labor party in October won a surprising victory at Bootle, near Liverpool, in what was regarded as a safe Conservative seat. Even old members seeking re-election will find their constituencies enormously changed in extent and character and the whole contest will be attended with a considerable degree of confusion and uncertainty.

In the old House the Conservatives, or Unionists, who numbered 282, had a slight majority over the Liberals proper. It was the 81 Nationalists from Ireland and the 41 Laborites who gave Mr. Asquith his majority in the 1910 parliament. Mr. Lloyd George has carried on his government for the last two years with the support of a coalition, which contains a strong element of Liberals and a few Laborites, but derived its chief strength from the Conservatives ranged solidly behind it, with the exception of the new National party, formed by the extreme Tories. The close of the famous parlia-



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Their Experience is worth real Money to YOU!

I have owned three spreaders in my time. The first two I didn't think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leach it down before plowing it under will oftentimes double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I used commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure together on 12 acres of wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns ten acres can't afford to be without a spreader.

WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

I have had several spreaders on my farm, but there are none like yours. I could not farm without it. Last fall I put six acres to wheat, first putting on 30 loads of manure. This spring I put on 20 loads more. You just ought to see that wheat. The manure made it stool out very good, and it will give 35 bushels per acre. If I had not used the Spreader this spring I am sure I would not have gotten over 15 bushels. Your spreader is one of the best investments you can put on the farm.

C. E. HUPRICH, Ohio.

I would not be without your Spreader, because it saves so much labor, puts the manure on the ground evenly, and I can spread any kind of straw or cornstalks. I believe my spreader will pay for itself in two seasons. With the proper use of manure on my place and using lime, I have increased the yield of my farm 25% in six years.

E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

Have been using your spreader on two different farms for a year and find them lightest in draft of any I have ever used. Two horses will pull them anywhere when the ground is not too soft. The straw attachment is ideal for top dressing wheat ground or any kind of small grain. It gets rid of a great deal of straw which goes to waste and this alone will pay for the spreader in a year's time.

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IMPERFECT ELIMINATION

Civilization's Greatest Enemy

Why We Should Bathe Internally

By William A. Griffiths, Phm. B.

THE word elimination as applied to the human system means the freeing of the intestines from all waste matter which nature intended should never be allowed to accumulate in the body. This matter is not always completely discharged in a proper and regular way. The constant accumulation forms a deadly poison and by degrees is absorbed into the blood, until finally all power of resistance is overthrown and the body readily contracts various forms of disease. Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Headaches, Kidney Trouble, Impure Blood, Colds, Appendicitis, Hardening of the Arteries, and nearly every serious human ill is directly traceable to this one cause—Imperfect Elimination.

Constipation or retarded elimination is today the greatest and most prevalent affliction of modern civilization, and is principally accounted for by our present mode of living, sedentary occupations, and lack of sufficient out-of-door exercise. Constipation is claimed by the best informed physicians to be the primary cause of most every form of sickness and disease. We all realize this to be true, and seek to remedy it as best we can, but not always in the wisest and best advised manner. The use of Drugs, under various names, is resorted to; Laxatives, Physics and the like. When eventually the so-called cure which is only temporary relief proves to be an aggravation to the trouble, larger doses are frequently resorted to and finally a Chronic condition is the result.

The writer has been connected with the Drug business for thirty years and has yet to learn of a single case of Constipation that has been permanently relieved by the use of Drugs of any kind. They cause temporary relief by irritating the membranes, thus causing a secretion to form which assists elimination for a time. But these laxatives react as a poison to the system, gradually weakening the muscles, each dose lessening the natural secretion. In fact they are the most unnatural and harmful means of treating constipation.

Internal Bathing by the "J. B. L. Cascade" is Nature's own way of keeping these Intestines clean for just purified warm water is used to flush


the Colon or the Large Intestine. The system is then left pure and clean and Nature will do the rest in restoring you to perfect health. An occasional Internal Bath not only rids the system of all impurities, but keeps you in robust health, prolongs life, makes you sleep and eat well, and feel equal to any occasion.

Nearly one-million bright, enlightened Canadians and Americans have proven these statements, and when a family knows the advantages of Internal Bathing the yearly doctor's bills, in most cases, are reduced to nil. A Jeweller in Cobalt, Canada, told the writer a few days ago that their doctor bills used to run about \$200 per year, but for the past two years since getting their Cascade no doctor has been needed.

Now, whether you are sick or well it will pay you to investigate the "J. B. L. Cascade." Nothing else has ever done so much to uplift health and lessen disease as this wonderful invention of Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York.

Dr. Tyrrell over twenty years ago restored his own health and has prolonged his life many years by Internal Bathing after all other known means had failed, and has since devoted his study and energies in this direction. Dr. Tyrrell has embodied his vast experience and those of others in a valuable and interesting book called "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing," which you can have absolutely free for asking. Address Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, Room 383, 163 College St., Toronto, mentioning having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and the book will come to you by return mail.

Internal Bathing has become better known and appreciated during the past twenty years and those who have proven its value have done most to spread its virtues by recommending the "J. B. L. Cascade" to their friends. If you want to regain your health; have a new lease of life, and enjoy your being just send today for this interesting book and when you have learned the advantages of Internal Bathing you will have reason to be thankful. Just write today before it passes from your mind.—Adv.



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ment of 1910 finds the Liberal, Labor and Irish parties alike "by schisms rent asunder and heresies distrest." One hundred and fifty of the Liberals faithfully follow Mr. Asquith, who is still regarded as the official leader of British Liberalism. Their leaders still retains his unrivalled powers as an orator and his incomparable parliamentary gifts, but his capacity for action has diminished and not being a radical by nature, but a moderate Liberal, his cautious views are not quite in harmony with the popular temper of the day. He is not without able lieutenants, whose political careers should have many years to run, in Sir John Simon and Messrs. Runciman, Samuel and McKenna. But the party as a whole clings to its old faith in individualism and the capitalist system, improved by reforms, with the result that it has lost friends in a community which, while chaffing at many of the misdeeds of a stupid bureaucracy, has been impressed with the efficacy of collective action by the state in many spheres and the necessity for its continuance. The Asquith Liberals will do well if they come back with their present number of 150.

The Future Lies with Labor

British Liberalism has a splendid record in the democratic fight, but the future lies rather with Labor. The coming of 36 Labor members to the parliament of 1906 spelt the end of all things within a few years to the old guard of British politicians, but the radical trend of the Liberal government's policies from 1908 onwards took the sting out of their agitation and at the two elections of 1910 Labor made comparatively little headway. In parliament it co-operated as a general will with the Liberals with the result that the rank and file became extremely discontented and turned in many districts to syndicalism. There was an acute difference of opinion among the Labor leaders as to the war. Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Snowden, the two intellectually ablest, inclined to pacifism. Others like John Hodge and Havelock Wilson turned to violent jingoism. Arthur Henderson, the chairman, who lost a son in the war and consistently supported it, joined the Cabinet, but subsequently retired owing to his disapproval of the policy pursued in regard to Russia. He now leads a re-organized National Labor party, which has opened its doors to embrace all workers by hand or brain and has formed a working alliance with the co-operators, who will contribute a very powerful vote. The Labor party are contesting at least 400 seats and have carefully selected their candidates; the majority are trade-unionists, but they include well-known intellectuals like Sidney Webb, H. N. Brailsford and J. A. Hobson and also a considerable number of soldiers, some of commissioned rank. The Labor party have been carrying on for the past year a very active propaganda; their program, outlined in the pamphlet "Labor and the New Social Order," which was published in The Guide, is the most advanced which any political party in the Anglo-Saxon world has ever ventured to advocate and millions of copies have been distributed. There is no lack of capable speakers and the sympathetic assistance of brilliant writers like H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw is always available.

It is understood that the Labor party will not be heartbroken if they do not win a majority at the election next month. They desire the old capitalist system to be preserved to face the trials and confusions of reconstruction and get into worse disrepute with the mass of the people. The next four years will be a transition period of great difficulty for governments and systems in every country. If Labor had to form a government and proceeded to apply the far-reaching reforms which its platform embraces, they might well fail, not on account of any inherent defects, but through the harassing and abnormal conditions under which the remedies were initiated.

Paving the Way to Victory

What, therefore, the more far-seeing Laborites hope to achieve is to elect 150 to 200 members and accomplish a prodigious amount of propaganda which will pave the way for a complete victory at the next election. No one anticipates that the life of the parliament now to be elected will be long—many of the men on service will be unable to avail themselves of the arrangements to vote and in some quarters pressure has been exercised for a promise that there will be another dissolution after a year. Be that as it may,

Continued on Page 45



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Peace Hath Her Victories

and responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

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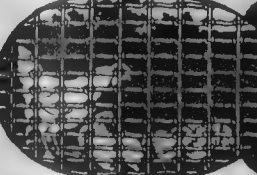
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All of this takes money, and the Victory Loan (a real Victory mind you of the sort we dreamed about) must provide it. So let us help our country to the extreme limit of our power.

OUR WONDERFUL VICTORY BOND OFFER IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. If you have already bought one bond buy another, and still another. Apart from the patriotism involved, you will never get such another opportunity to buy Government Bonds in your lifetime, or the lifetime of your children and children's children. It is the event of the AGES, 5½ per cent. **GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

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Put X in front of order or request.



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Buy more brood sows—select registered stock—fatten more pigs.

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Business and Finance

Loan Companies and Seed Grain

HON. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs in Saskatchewan, has announced that special legislation will be enacted at the coming session of the provincial legislature to enable the loan companies to make advances for seed grain to their borrowers. A measure of control will probably be retained by the government respecting the rate of interest which may be charged by the companies in respect to the additional advance made necessary by financing the mortgagors with seed grain.

The decision of the mortgage companies to finance their own creditors was communicated to the government recently, following a conference some weeks ago between loan company representatives and the government. It is estimated that the decision of the loan companies means that 75 per cent. of the seed requirements of needy farmers in the province will be met in this way.

Canada's War Loans

The following are the amounts asked for and the amounts subscribed in all the Canadian war loans:—

	Amt. asked for by Prospectus	Total amount Subscribed
1st	\$ 50,000,000	\$104,000,000
2nd	100,000,000	206,000,000
3rd	150,000,000	266,000,000
4th	150,000,000	420,000,000
5th	300,000,000	676,000,000

The number of subscribers are as follows: First loan, 24,862; second loan, 34,526; third loan, 40,000; fourth loan, 820,035. The number of subscribers to this year's loan has not yet been announced from Ottawa.

Without counting this year's loan, \$746,000,000 has been raised in domestic war issues since December, 1915. Of this amount \$700,000,000 was subscribed by Canadians.

Restrictions Removed

It is announced from Ottawa that war-time restrictions have been rescinded on the issue of securities of the provincial governments, municipalities, commissions and local governments. The restrictions will stand in so far as the issue of securities and stock of corporations are concerned. But it is probable that they will also be removed at an early date.

Canada After the War

The Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, who is acting Dominion Premier during the absence of Sir Robert Borden on the other side of the Atlantic, has given out a statement in the course of which he says:—

"Canada's economic and financial strength during the war and at its conclusion has been due to the possession of almost unrivalled national resources and the economic productivity of her people. In four years our exports have risen from less than \$600,000,000 to over a billion and a half. This was due to higher prices for our commodities and to increased volume of production.

Exports During the War

"Our principal items of exports have been agricultural products, foodstuffs and manufactures, particularly of munitions and other products of war industries. There has been hand-in-hand with this a very considerable expansion of domestic trade.

"The question that now arises and to which much attention has been and is now being given is this: 'What will happen to our production in the period immediately succeeding the war?'

Abundant Markets for Produce

"With regard to our agricultural production (including all products), which last year enabled us, after satisfying our domestic requirements, to export products to the value of over seven hundred million dollars, the outlook would seem to be most hopeful and encouraging. With the end of the war there will be the increased demand for food for enemy populations numbering hundreds of millions of people, large

numbers of whom will be in a condition of starvation, and whose demoralized agriculture cannot be speedily restored. 'There would seem no reason to apprehend any failure of markets for all the food that Canada can produce.

Food will be in Demand

"Our grain, livestock and their products, with those of our fisheries, should all be in keen demand at high prices. The policy would seem to be, as during the war, to increase to the utmost our agricultural and livestock production. We have the lands and a highly skilled agriculturist community. The slogan of this department of our national activity should be the same as during the war: 'Production, production, and again production.' Increase in our agricultural production will not only help to furnish food to a hungry Europe, but will be a chief factor in maintaining our favorable international trade balance as well.

Replacing War Industries

"Now as to our war industries. It is here that considerable dislocation will take place and that measures must be adopted to meet the changed conditions. The problem is to replace the output or volume of turnover of our Canadian war industries by an equal, or, if possible, greater output of industries supplying the materials of reconstruction, both overseas and at home.

Work of Reconstruction Overseas

"The volume of our war industries' production, including munitions as its principal item, has been very great—many hundreds of millions of dollars in value. How can this be replaced? In a large measure we hope and expect by requirements of reconstruction work overseas in France, Belgium and other countries which have been invaded and partially devastated. By reason of the part she has played in this war Canada is entitled, as of right, to a share in the business of reconstruction.

Reconstruction at Home

"Then there is the work of reconstruction at home, the work of bringing our railways and their equipment and systems generally up to standard. We must not hesitate to expend money freely, and the total will be very large for these purposes. This means steel rail, car and locomotive production on a vast scale. The government is ready to proceed at once with this work of reconstruction of its own railway systems, and no doubt the other railway systems will adopt the same policy. Steps are being taken to bring the matter prominently before them.

Shipbuilding Expenditures

"Then there is shipbuilding. All the shipbuilding yards are filled to capacity today, and will be kept to full capacity with orders from the government. For 1918-19 the government program of expenditure for shipbuilding is \$65,000,000.

"This railway and shipbuilding program should keep steel plants, car and locomotive plants and all subsidiary industries busy for months or even years to come. The several provincial governments will doubtless have their own constructive programs also. Should they require financial assistance from the Federal government it will be forthcoming.

Products of Mines and Forests

"As to the products of our mines and forests, it would seem that there must be continuous and increasing demand for those products once overseas reconstruction is fairly under way.

"The economic maxim during the war has been 'Produce and Save.' It must continue, and in even greater degree, to be the maxim for the period before us. Upon our productivity and power to save we must depend to meet our war obligations."

Cost of the War

It is estimated that by New Year's Day, 1919, the total money cost of the war will be \$217,000,000.

These are the figures issued by a recognized international authority on finance, the expert of the Societe des Suisses Bank at Geneva. He states he has had to limit himself to approximations partly because accurate reports were not obtainable from Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria

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and Turkey. But he points out that this is not vital, since most of the war expenses of these countries were underwritten by their Allies. Hence he avers his calculations to be accurate.

The 1,461 days of the first four years of war, ending July 31, 1918, cost all belligerents an average of \$123,000,000 a day. During 1918 the daily average has been \$244,000,000.

The Figures, Year by Year

Counting the expenses of mobilizing and all war operations, but not including redemption of the debt nor the cost of restoring damaged property, the Swiss bank expert estimates the direct cost of hostilities as follows:

1914 (5 months)	\$10,000,000,000
1915 (12 months)	26,000,000,000
1916 (12 months)	32,000,000,000
1917 (12 months)	60,000,000,000
1918 (to July 31)	52,000,000,000

Total\$180,000,000,000

Estimated total to Jan-

uary 1, 1919\$217,000,000,000

The Swiss expert took into account loans between Allies. He says France and her Allies, excluding the United States, received \$9,000,000,000 from Great Britain, and that United States up to the 1st of July, 1918, had opened to the allies a total of \$6,379,000,000 of credit.

Four-fifths of the total expense of the war, says the Swiss report, have been financed by treasury operations and loans. Such loans aggregate \$135,000,000,000, or three-fourths of what the war cost all belligerent nations.

Gold and Real National Assets

Hon. W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board in Washington, in an article contributed this month to a United States magazine, makes the following statement: "Our gold will be one of our strongest assets after the war."

In criticism of this statement a writer of recognized authority on economic subjects writes:—

"Many economic questions will be under review, now that the war is over and it is obviously desirable that clear views should be entertained. It is desirable therefore to point out again what the real assets of a nation are and how relatively unimportant a gold reserve is.

A Nation's Real Assets

The real assets of a nation are as follows:—

"First, the moral, intellectual and physical qualities of the people. These three are here placed in the proper order. The physical strength of a nation is of slight consequence; intellectual powers are lacking, and intellectual acuteness is of little consequence if a nation lacks the primary virtues.

Second, the soil, mines, forests, and waters. All wealth comes from these sources, food, clothing, shelter, etc.

"Third, its tools. Under this head are included all farm implements, factories, transportation systems and invented facilities for the expeditious transaction of business, viz., money, banks, etc.

"Fourth, its temporary supply of food, etc., which is in course of being used and consumed.

The Position of Gold

"The gold of a nation does not constitute any very important part of its assets. It is relatively unimportant.

"Statistics accepted as reliable indicate that the gold of the United States constitutes possibly one per cent. of the national wealth of the United States.

"Gold to a nation is what a yardstick is in a cotton mill. It is a measure of the values. As a commodity it has itself a value, but its value is not significant in comparison with the value of the real assets of a great nation."

Sound Advice to Bankers

"Let no banker consider himself a success," writes B. N. Garrtee, of the Houston (Texas) Bank and Trust Company, in Successful Banking, "so long as money must be sent out of his community to buy pork and cereals that can be successfully produced at home. No banker can justly acclaim success so long as the raw products of his community are allowed to go to market in that state when they can be profitably manufactured at home." The advice is as applicable in Western Canada as it is in Texas.



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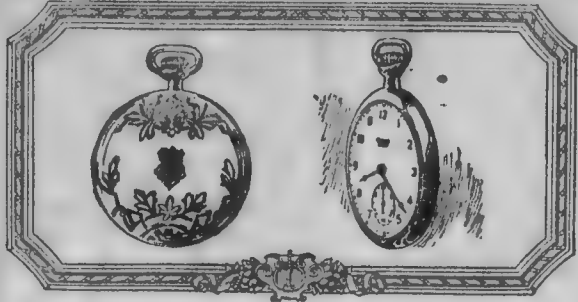
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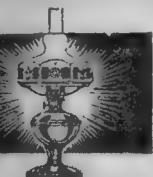
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The Mail Bag

Farmers and Politics

EDITOR, Guide: Will you please give me space in The Guide to give my views on the questions raised by Mr. John Kennedy and Mr. Dunham, late vice-president U.F.A. In your issue of October 30, both these gentlemen are giving advice to our farmers in respect to the political situation. Mr. Kennedy is quite convinced that if we as farmers ever get proper representation in parliament it must be by returning farmer representatives. He thinks no time should be lost in preparing for the next election. On the other hand, Mr. Dunham, who professes to have the farmers' cause at heart, recommends that the U.F.A. let politics strictly alone; the advice of one or the other must be bad, the other good. But to our farmers and members of our organizations it must be very conflicting.

Mr. John Kennedy is a true and tried friend of the farmers' movement. He has not come to hasty conclusions. He has been very active in the organization from its conception. He has helped in framing resolutions and presenting them on a thousand matters pertaining to the farmers' interest, and after so many years of waiting for the reforms requested and finding so little obtained, he has for his part decided some other action must be taken, and I want to say I quite agree with him.

Mr. Dunham takes quite a different view; he seems fearful of something dreadful happening to our organization. He considers our aims should be higher than politics. Well, true, they should be higher than what politics has been the last 25 years that I have known conditions in Canada. But should any aim be higher than the aim of a man who has received the honor of being elected by his fellow men to represent them in the nation's parliament, to help in the making of laws and guiding its people's affairs, and in solving problems of great importance and striving to create conditions that shall make its peoples happy and contented?

True, so many past so-called representatives have not lined up to such a standard. That is the very reason Mr. Kennedy and very many more of our leaders are today convinced that the time has arrived when an effort must be made to return true representatives of the people. The aim of a representative at Ottawa should be on a par with that of one in our organization. The playing of party politics must be a thing of the past, and the fact that farmers' organizations of the past went to the wall on account of crafty politicians getting into their ranks, must not be taken for granted that it will happen again.

Are we not making any advance? Do we not benefit, by mistakes of others? Should we not be able to safeguard our association against such? I think we can, and one of the ways will be to see to it that any man who offers his service shall be a true and tried worker of the organization. I do not think our association can hold its membership together unless we have a more progressive plan of action. True, we have compelled the governments to pay some attention to some of the smaller matters; but matters of great importance, such as the tariff, railway freight and our great natural resources—questions that have received but little attention, and the only place to get this rectified is right on the floor of the house, with representatives forming the balance of power.

We are often told we are as well represented as we deserve to be, because we are responsible for returning the men who are there. I do not agree with that statement, for in the past, what chance has the farmer, away out on his farm, many miles from town and newspapers, to get information as to who this savior of his constituency who has just jumped into the political field is, or why he should receive his support? No, the farmer has not had a fair chance. He has had to make a choice of one of two men, chosen by the machine, generally in town, and perhaps he hears them once in the school house and must take one or the other for better or for worse.

We, surely, as an organization, ought

to be able to devise some ways and means by which we can select and elect our own representatives without disrupting our organization. We should pay no attention to party, but nominate farmer representatives pure and simple, without reference to party. And I think the time has arrived when the leaders of our organization must come out frankly on the question and take a bold stand. Our rank and file are looking, and waiting, for leadership in this matter, and the sooner the question is dealt with the better. The politicians are always advising the farmers to keep out of politics. Why? Because they are afraid of the results on themselves. I am glad to see the U.F.O. have broken the ice and taken a plunge, it will perhaps tone up the nerves of some others. If we do not take a hand in running our own industry the politician will run it and us. We had better get busy.—Rice Sheppard, 4th Vice-President U.F.A., S. Edmonton, Alta.

Two Sir Roberts

EDITOR, Guide: There was a time when English politics bore a close resemblance to the present Canadian situation. In the year 1841, Sir Robert Peel came into office, as a Conservative, with a comfortable majority. He was known to possess distinctly Liberal tendencies, he had assisted to pass the Catholic Emancipation Act, and he was inclined to show an open mind upon economic problems. Sprung from self-made manufacturing stock, though educated at Eton and Oxford, he had none of the prejudices of the aristocracy, which was the dominant element in the party he led. He had a shrewd, cautious temper and was possessed of considerable intellectual and oratorical gifts.

In 1841 he showed distinct signs of economic liberalism by removing the tariff duties on several hundred articles which brought in practically no revenue. He paid most careful attention to the opinions and speeches of Richard Cobden and John Bright, and his logical mind could discover no real answer to their contentions. The process of his conversion gradually went on, till the famous day when after Cobden had made an eloquent speech against the Corn Laws, Peel tore up the notes he had prepared and turning to his colleague, Sidney Herbert, said: "You answer him, for I cannot."

A Sincere Statesman

Once convinced of the virtues of Free Trade, his honest soul was driven to put its principles into practice; but unfortunately, the Conservative party was in a very reactionary frame of mind and a great mass of its members were stiff protectionists. However, the ablest brains in the party, Sir James Graham, Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Aberdeen, agreed with their leader and supported his Free Trade policy.

Peel resigned owing to Cabinet difficulties, only to return to office, and with the help of the Liberal opposition pass the Repeal of the Corn Laws. Shortly afterwards he was defeated on an Irish measure by a combination of the Opposition and the Protectionists, and was succeeded in office by Lord John Russell. Peel never held office again, but for the rest of his political life, which was prematurely ended by a riding accident, he gave a strong independent support to all progressive measures advanced by Russell's Liberal Government.

He is the classic instance of a statesman who refused to allow his intellect to be dominated by his prejudices. Though classed in history as a Conservative and leading the Tory party for many years, yet he contrived to pass two of the greatest reforms of last century. It is true that he was persecuted and reviled by the high Tory party with relentless hostility, but his name stands high on the roll of the friends of progress.

Borden and Peel

Sir Robert Borden bears the same christian name; and, so far, his career shows many parallels to Peel's, and



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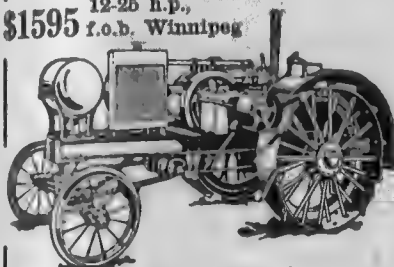
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there are many points of resemblance in their characters. Sir Robert, like Peel, is of the prosperous middle class, and has the same cautious and steady temperament. Like Peel, he is a better parliamentarian than public speaker; and, like him, he suffers from a certain lack of imagination. Like Peel, he is also described as a Conservative, and leads the Tory party and like Peel he has managed with the help of opponents to pass certain reforming measures. Like Peel, too, he has earned the bitter hostility of a strong wing of his own Tory party.

Both men are true types of the Liberal Conservative. Peel, had he lived, would certainly have gravitated into the Liberal camp as Gladstone, Graham, Cardwell and practically all his followers did. Sir Robert Borden has a number of followers who share his views, and the time is soon coming when the same choice which confronted Peel and his friends will confront them. They are not ardent Liberals on all political questions, but on many matters they possess distinctly Liberal views, and in the baffling years of reconstruction which are to come, none but Liberal views will have much chance of popular acceptance.

A Choice to be Made

Sir Robert and his like-minded Conservative friends can, doubtless, rejoin the Tory party and share their struggles against the forces of reform and reconstruction; but they have a nobler and more attractive path to follow, if they would shed the last remnants of their Toryism and frankly come forward as champions of reform and democratic progress.

Let Sir Robert take the lead in this course and his name will stand high on the roll of Canadian history. But let him relapse into a comfortable Toryism in the coming years, and a century hence men will class him with Sir John Abbott. In short, Sir Robert's inclinations are Liberal but his prejudices are Conservative; and the crucial question is whether, like Peel, he will allow his intellectual sympathies to conquer his prejudices.—Historicus.

"What Weather After the War"

Editor, Guide: For the worker the conditions of living have been better during the war; what will the period after the war be like? During the war, the Government by taking control of the surplus spending capacity of the nation, and using it to increase the amounts of food and clothing, etc., and also employing all comers at big wages, has raised the workers' standard of comfort. At the same time by the shrinkage of international uses for gold and the more fluid conditions of money due to simple Government borrowing or taxing and direct dealings with manufacturers, money has lost some of its value and the owners of bonds take less goods out of the nation's stock, than formerly.

Will taxation after the war be light or heavy. Light taxes mean that the privileged classes will enforce their legal rights to the extent of taking all (and more) left, after affording the workers a bare living.

Heavy taxation and taxation constantly increasing in width and heaviness, due to Privilege loading the burden, will be the only hope for the workers, and even this will be only a backing up of economic privilege, unless the source of privilege, land values, are taken. Land values steadily absorb all wealth produced, above a mere living for the worker, and left in private hands act to paralyze initiative and thrift.—John Buchanan, Berwick, N.S.

B.C. Timber Resources

The report of the Commission of Conservation on its investigation into the forest resources of British Columbia, an investigation that has taken three years to perform, states that the total stand of saw lumber and pulpwood material in the province is 366,000,000, 000 board feet. Of the 355,855 square miles area of the province 200,000 square miles is reported incapable of producing forests of commercial value, 28,000 square miles produces the above amount of forest, and the remainder is destroyed by fire. Nearly twice the amount of commercial timber now available has been destroyed through carelessness.

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THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE pure-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions. Good ones. Any age. Liberal terms. Aberdeen-Angus cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; young boars; Breton turkeys; Toulouse geese. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 47-5

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also some well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, spring litters. Also a fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels and pullets, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47-1

SELLING—TWO ONE-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD bulls, "Billy Sunday," No. 31855; "Bob Glen," No. 31856. Also Yorkshire boars. Maple Glen Stock Farm, Richard Brigham, Deleau, Man. 47-8

SELLING—PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA Pigs; 6 months old. Boars and sows \$40.00 each or \$75.00 per pair. Also Pedigreed Holstein Bull 17 months old. Geo. E. Harvey, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Makaroff, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO YORKSHIRE BOARS READY for service, \$35.00 and \$45.00 including pedigree. Also Shorthorn bulls. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 48-2

G. A. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.—SHORT- horns and Oxford Downs of good quality at right price. 45-6

SHORTHORN BULLS, BERKSHIRE SOWS and Rhode Island Red Cockerels. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 48-3

HORSES

FOR SALE—PAIR HEAVY CLYDE COLTS, rising three. One other colt rising three. Pair mares rising two. One other colt rising two. These are useful lot of colts. Cheap for cash or Victory Bonds. F. E. Wheeler, Dunblane, Sask. 48-2

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FOR SALE—ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD IMPORTED Black Percheron Stallion with good bone. Price \$450 if taken at once. M. A. Tarmahill, Liberty, Sask. 48-2

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23-1

SPRUE STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE by Tom Rawlinson, Breeder and Importer, Innisfail, Alta. 45-6

SWINE

BREEDERS, ATTENTION—POLAND-CHINA boars, registered, from imported dams and sire, farrowed early April, weight now 250 to 300. Big type; heavy bone; prolific strains; true type of real Poland-Chinas. For particulars, address T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 47-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE boars and sows, from prize-winning stock. Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3 choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 47-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED LONG ENGLISH Berkshires. Sows and boars. Spring litter; weight 250 lbs. \$45.00 each and up. August litter (13 in litter), weight 75 lbs., \$10.00 each. Wm. D. Lyon, Deveron P.O., Sask. 48-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRES AT WILLOWVALE Farm. Young boars and sows of the right type. Only the best offered. Geo. R. Ball, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 47-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45-5

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE REGISTERED Yorkshire boars; also three gilts, farrowed May the fifth, descendants of prize winners. H. Thompson, City View, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 46-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, READY for service. Bred sow also for sale. Farrowed from matured stock. A. E. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 47-2

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BOARS REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, FINE young stock. Reasonable prices. Write Allen H. Woodward, Sedgewick, Alta. 48-3

FOR SALE—15 YORKSHIRE SOWS, YEAR OLD prime condition. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man. 48-3

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FALLOWED October 4, \$15.00 each; delivered before Dec. 1. Lorne McAnulty, D'Arcy, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, from July 1st litter, Wm. Kuhn, Paynton, Sask. 41-6

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL PIGS good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 46-6

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SWINE—continued

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, age eighteen months, price \$60. Also Barred Rock cockerels. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—ONE 13 MONTHS OLD REGIS- tered Poland-China Boar. Price \$65.00. C. S. Finemore, Arden, Manitoba.

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS FOR SALE. Price \$40.00. Seven months old; fit for service. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 48-4

WANTED—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, ready for service. Box 116, Carberry, Man.

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GALLOWAY CATTLE FOR SALE, EIGHT registered bulls and two heifers, ages from eleven to thirteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 40-1

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 8 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 47-1

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HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE, YOUNG bulls, also a few yearling and two-year-old heifers, and a few cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47-6

SELLING REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, fall offerings, a number of males and females, all ages, at reasonable prices. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 45-4

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—THREE REGIS- tered bulls, two eleven months, one six. Very reasonable price for immediate cash sale. Arthur Webster, Carroll, Man. 47-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 16 months; also three yearling heifers, registered, and some this year's calves, registered. S. J. Gray, Avonhurst, Sask. 47-2

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42-1

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

CATTLE—continued

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN Bull Calves; \$75 each for quick sale. Write to Walter Young, Fairfax, Man.

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PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES. Very choice strains of breeding. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE—A FINE REGISTERED SHORT- horn Bull, 3 years old; a good stock getter. Apply J. H. Ainger, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICELY BRED GALLO- way bull calves. C. E. Gabrielson, Rosethorn, Sask. 46-3

SOME PURE-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE for sale. Apply, John H. Drought, Millwood P.O., Man. 46-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$4.00 yearling hens, \$2.50. Five yearling hens and cockerel, not akin, \$15 (Dorcas strain). White Holland turkey toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; pairs, not akin, \$10. White Pekin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00; these are from a mating that averages 11 1/2 lbs. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—ROUEN DUCKS AND DRAKES from imported stock; \$5.00 each; \$9.00 for two. Barred Rocks and Single Comb Red Cockerels from bred-to-lay stock at \$4.00 each; \$7.00 for two. Order from this ad., as it will not appear again this year. Box 84; W. J. Sanders & Sons, Killarney, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, TOM Barron record-laying strain, \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair. Massive Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers, pure-bred, 14 to 16 lbs., \$6.00 and \$7.00; hens, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 46-3

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BARRED ROCKS—BUY BIRDS FROM WIL- liamson's famous (3 in 1) strain, get stock that you'll be proud of. Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 47-2



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POULTRY—continued

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FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels. Descendants of first prize cock at Boston show and of Longfield pens; winners for six consecutive years Chicago Coliseum Show; \$4.00 each, 2 for \$7.00. Mrs. Justine Speers, Cavell, Sask.

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels from prize winners, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Also two prize winners, 1-year-olds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thos. Murray, Sr., Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 48-3

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices on Canaries, guaranteed singers; bird cages, bird supplies, goldfish and supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 47-1

300 WHITE ROCK AND BLACK LEGHORN cockerels and pullets from \$2.00 each; also show birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Horace Wardle, Sedley, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED Wyandottes, cockerels, \$2.50 each. Bourbon Red Turkeys, \$5.00 each. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 48-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels; dark colored; good laying strain. Also few Single Comb; fine birds; \$3.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. Jas. O. Johnston, Box 31, Yellow Grass, Sask. 48-2

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FIFTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels for sale, \$2.00, \$3.00 each; excellent stock. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Manitoba. 44-4

SELLING FIFTY PURE-BRED BUFF OR- pington Cockerels. McArthur prize-winning strain. \$2.50 each; \$6.50 for three. Price double in spring. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Splendid specimens. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00 before Xmas. Otto Isdo, Fillmore, Sask. 48-4

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; Geese, \$3.00; lovely birds. Pekin Ducks and Drakes, \$2.00. Write Mrs. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 48-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, April hatched from winter layers; \$2.00 each till Dec. 15. L. E. Lubien, Fillmore, Sask.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$1.50 each; also Barred Rock cockerels, choice stock, \$2.50 each. Bronze Toms, \$5.00. Evelyn Bond, Truxaville, Sask. 48-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GUILD'S strain; fine, vigorous, well-marked, early-hatched birds; \$3.00 to \$5.00. Stubb's Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 48-4

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels. Single and Rose Combs. Heavy-laying trap-nested strains. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 48-3

PRIZE-WINNING SILVER-LACED Wyandotte Early hatched Cockerels, \$3.00. Pullets, \$2.00. Lorne Jackson, Munson Alberta. 48-2

CHOICE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00. Pure-bred Toulouse Geese, large birds, Geese, \$3.25; Ganders, \$3.75. Mrs. J. Mitchell, Glen Ewen, Sask. 48-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS—PURE-BRED FROM prize stock. Winter layers. Single and trios for sale. Write Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 48-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Write Wm. B. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 48-4

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, HENS, \$8.00; Toms, \$8.00. William Wright, Box 323, Plumas, Man. 48-3

FOR QUICK SALE AT \$2.50. ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels; excellent birds. J. G. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3.50; good weight. A. Elwell, Kelvington, Sask. 48-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—FARM RAISED Pullets at \$1.50 each for quick sale. Mrs. T. Crick, Golden Meadow Farm, Viceroy, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE—3 GANDERS, 2-year-old, \$6.00 each; young birds, \$4.00. Geo. Campbell, Ewart, Man. 48-2

FEW BRONZE TURKEYS, WEIGHING 14 AND 15 lbs. Hens, \$5.00; Toms, \$7.00. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella. 48-3

PRIZE COCKERELS FOR SALE—BUFF OR- pingtons, \$5 each; Columbian Wyandottes, \$5. George McKenzie, Ogema, Sask. 48-4

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—DUCKS, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Benj. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 47-3

POULTRY—continued

- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE.**
210 each Mrs. Wm. Pedersen, Milestone, Sask. 47-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED R.C.R. RED COCKERELS.** \$3.50; also S.C.W. Leghorns, \$2.00. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 47-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS.** Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Apply, Oswald Wright Box 154, Boissevain, Man. 47-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBLERS.** \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 47-2
- SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Regal strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Thos. F. Hamm, Bethune, Sask. 47-2
- BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.** bred from heavy winter layers, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 47-2
- ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS.** \$2.00 each. Mrs. E. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 47-2
- WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE.** Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-6
- FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.** egg strain, \$1.50. E. B. Goldsmith, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-2
- TOM BARRON 232-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 42-13
- WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS AND EMBDEN** geese, five dollars each. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 47-4
- FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESSE.** Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 44-6
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE** at \$2.50 each. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake. 47-2
- MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBLERS—FINE** birds. \$500. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 48-2
- SELLING—BRONZE TOMS, GOOD WEIGHT.** \$5.00. William Street, Macdonald, Man. 48-2
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- SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE. GOOD, YOUNG,** grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams. Phoebe, wether or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 40tf
- CHOICE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES** and rams; six two-shear ewes, bred, at \$40 each; one two-shear ram, \$45.00; two shearing rams at \$40.00 each. Ram lambs (early), \$25.00 to \$40.00 each. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. 48-2
- FOR SALE—1,500 BLACK AND WHITE FACE** ewes, sired from Oxford and Leicester bucks; ages from one to four years old; all in good shape. John Bayne, Box 129, Tompkins, Sask. 46-3
- FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN** rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 40-4
- ONE THOUSAND GOOD YOUNG GRADE** breeding ewes. Three miles from Pasqua, nine miles from Moose Jaw. G. S. Hawkins, Phone 500, Ring 1-1, Pasqua, Sask. 46-6
- 360 GRADE SHROPSHIRE BREEDING EWES** and lambs. Sheep, \$14; lambs, \$10. Vermilion Station. Jared E. Brown, Cummings P.O., Alta. 46-5
- TOWER FARM OXFORDS, CHOICE LOT OF** shearing or ram lambs, also ewes. We pay the freight. E. Barbour & Sons, Route 2, Hillsbury, Ont. 46-3
- FOR SALE—200 GOOD RANGE EWES, TWO** to five years old, price \$15 to \$20 per head; also 80 ewe lambs, price \$12 to \$15 per head. J. W. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 47-3
- FOR SALE—25 REGISTERED OXFORD RAM** lambs; also Yorkshire pigs, both sex. R. T. Tullis, Souris, Man. 45-4
- FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED OXFORD** Down Rams. Two years old. Price \$50.00 each. Write to John Russell, Redvers, Sask. 47-3
- LICESTERS AND OXFORDS—RAM LAMBS** and Shearlings for sale; also a limited number of ewes. A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man. 48-2
- FOR SALE—150 OXFORD EWES.** JOHN Williams, Oak Lake, Man. 47-3

DOGS

- WANTED—WOLF HOUNDS, MUST BE 20 IN-** ches or over at the shoulder, trained and fast, not over 3 years. State sex, breeding, etc. Have for sale, purebred Russian pups, white and orange, males \$20, females \$15. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 48-2
- FOR SALE—25 REGISTERED RUSSIANS,** 30 registered Greyhounds, 20 cross bred Wolf-hounds. These dogs hold Saskatchewan record for coyote catching and killing. Phoebeant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 44-5
- PURE RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, 3 YEARS** Killer, fast. Common hound; bitch, 18 months partly trained, keen, fast. 2 pups, 5 months. H. Reinitz, Hoosier, Sask. 48-2
- FOR SALE—PEDIGREE AIREDALE DOGS,** ages six months to three years. Prices from \$15 up. A. E. McBride, Carberry, Man. 48-3
- SELLING—WOLF HOUNDS; ALL AGES;** trained, untrained. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 48-2

GOATS

TWO PAIR PURE-BRED ANGORA GOATS for sale cheap. Thomas Gilmour, Fairfax, Man.

SEED GRAIN

- WANTED—ONE CAR BANNER OATS FOR** seed, free of noxious weeds and of high germination. Send samples and prices. Harmsworth G.G. Aam., Harmsworth, Man. H. E. Green, Secretary. 47-2
- WANTED—SEVERAL CARS OF SEED AND** feed oats. Send particulars and price to Guy Craven, Secretary, Grain Growers, Pearson, Man. 47-2
- SELLING—TWO CARLOADS OF SEED OATS,** one car feed oats. Price and sample on request. J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 46-6
- FAMOUS ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COL-** lege barley. Sample and price on application. R. S. Graham, Melita, Man. 47-2
- FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SEED OATS—800** bus. Senger, 1,000 bus. sixty days, at \$1.10 per bus. Samples sent on request. Write to Albert Breton, Dufrost, Man.
- WANTED—100 BUS. GOOD SEED OATS.** Registered preferred. Send sample and particulars to H. N. Black, Puffer, Alta. 48-4
- SWEET CLOVER SEED SALE—EXCELLENT** variety. Herbert Irwin, Barons, Alberta
- 2,500 BUSHELS REGISTERED HARLEY FOR** sale. M. E. Peto, Emerson. 47-2

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

SEAGER WHEELER'S FAMOUS STRAIN OF Marquis wheat for sale. To dispose of my surplus registered Marquis wheat before the cold weather sets in, will sell at following low price: 600 bushels of 2nd generation, \$8.00 per two bushel sack; 3,200 bushels of 3rd generation, \$7.00 per two bushel sack; all cleaned and sacked in two bushel sacks; f.o.b. Claresholm; in not less than ten sacks per order. Also 3,200 bushels of improved Marquis wheat, \$2.50 per bushel in carload lot, in bulk, f.o.b. Claresholm. Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alta. 47-3

FARM MACHINERY

- FOR SALE—ONE 15-30 TWIN CITY ENGINE** one 24-42 Hober separator, one 14-inch John Deere self-lift plow, one 550-gallon double compartment gas tank. All in A1 condition. Cheap for cash or will consider good cash payment with balance on terms. Been run 14 years. F. Winchell, Craik, Sask. 47-4
- NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME** cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money-back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 48tf
- SELLING—ONE BUFFALO HAY PRESS, \$150;** two 24-inch brush breakers, one John Deere, one Cockshutt, \$180, each; one Cockshutt 8-bottom tractor plow, \$400. All in good repair. Alfred Gray, Route 4, Grandview, Man. 47-4
- FOR SALE—CASE 20-40 H.P. KEROSENE** engine, 1917 model; Old Abe six-bottom stubble plow; also Case 25-50 steel separator, in use only one year. Cash or terms. Write, W. E. Senay, Tisdale, Sask. 47-2
- SELLING—TWO-CYLINDER MOLINE TRAC-** tor, breaker, stubble bottoms, extra shears, angle iron, spud lugs; also engine truck. This engine only plowed 70 acres. Price \$1,200. A. S. Weston, Irricana, Alta.
- FOR SALE—MIDGET MARVEL 25 BBL. FLOUR** Mill; complete, first class repair; only used part of three seasons; will sell cheap for cash. Good reasons for selling. Apply Box 23, Seven Persons, Alta.
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- WANTED—SMALL SECOND-HAND POR-** table Saw Mill—G. McPhail, Belmont, Man. 48-2
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- WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-** rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, empty rooms, root houses, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 48-9

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- FOR SALE SECTION GOOD LEVEL MEDIUM** Chocolate Loam. All under cultivation. One hundred and sixty acres seeded to western rye grass, thirty-five acres to fall rye, seventy-five acres summer fallowed. One quarter section is fall plowed and packed, balance in stubble. Good water, good buildings valued about four thousand dollars. One half mile to good town of four elevators. Price forty-one dollars. Part cash, balance, terms to suit. Box 56, Guernsey.
- FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
- FOR SALE—410 ACRES. 100 FLOW LAND, 200** cultivated, balance good pasture with running water. Good buildings, school 1 1/2 miles, town 8 miles. Good proposition, \$25 per acre. Box 56, Perdue, Sask. 48-2
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- FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND** chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37tf

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- DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR** gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33tf
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- PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY** A crate of six ten-pound pails for \$17.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 48-3

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CORDWOOD

- WOOD CHOPPING WANTED IN GOOD TIM-** ber. Gunnar Olson, Lockwood, Sask.
- CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE** for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 48tf

Livestock from Peace River

A shipment of 20 steers from Fort Vermilion landed at the stock yards Edmonton, on August 28, last. These steers were raised and finished on the farm of S. Lawrence, and netted \$114 each at Edmonton. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting these cattle to market, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. They came in over the E.D. & B.C. railroad and were held up for 35 hours without feed or water at Smith Siding. It was pointed out that it would be a decided advantage if there were yards at Smith, where the stock could be unloaded, fed and watered. It would look like pretty good business on the part of the E.D. & B.C. road to maintain yards there. In the near future there is almost bound to be considerable development in livestock shipping from the north country and anything they could do to make it easy for shipments to come through would soon reflect on the volume of business to their line. All reports would indicate that there is abundance of feed in the Peace River country and the settlers there are not slow in taking advantage of this favorable condition.

Live Poultry WANTED

As the epidemic has somewhat abated and as most of our employees have returned therefore we have started buying Live Poultry again. We are also buying Dressed Poultry at this time.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 18c-20c
Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 21c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 24c
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb. 22c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c-26c
We are paying for Dressed Poultry four cents more above live weight. Dressed Poultry have got to be bled, head and feet on, undrawn.

Prices guaranteed for two weeks. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-200.
Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTED Live and Dressed Poultry

As the epidemic has somewhat abated and our help has now returned to us, we are able to supply crates and will be able to handle all Live and Dressed Poultry up to Christmas that we are able to get.

Prices are absolutely guaranteed till the 25th of December.

Old Hens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 21c
Hens, any size, any weight, per lb. 18c-20c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 24c-25c
Ducks, any size, per lb. 21c-22c
Geese, per lb. 20c-22c
Turkeys, per lb. 26c-27c
Boosters, per lb. 18c

Dressed Poultry is worth three to four cents per pound above live weight prices. Old birds in good condition. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325, 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Poultry!

Our prices which are quoted below are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th of December, inclusive.

Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 21c
Geese, per lb. 21c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 27c

Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg. Prices quoted are for Poultry, in good marketable condition.

Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements; then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

Owing to a typographical error the price quoted for TURKEYS in several thousand copies of The Guide, dated November 20, 1918, was 35c per lb. It should have read: "Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c."

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
WINNIPEG

A train-load of breeding heifers, between 700 and 800 head were taken up this fall. These heifers were shipped freight free under the policy as inaugurated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The executive of the Progressive Farm Organizations of the United States has addressed to President Wilson a formal request that the farmers of the United States be represented at the Peace Conference.

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TO Trap and Hunt with profit. It shows when and where to trap, and how to prepare skins, to make the most money from them. *The Boys and Older Men at Home Will Have Control This Year.* There is Big Money to be made. There is a great shortage of skins. Prices will be very high. The War has shut off foreign shipments. Our house is situated to pay you all your skins are worth. We will grade them honestly, and give you a Square Deal. We have standing orders that we cannot fill. Send name and address for the Book. Hides wanted, write for Price List.

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SAILORS' WEEK

December 1st to 7th

Manitoba is asked to raise \$150,000 for war relief work among dependants of 10,000 men of the Mercantile Marine who have lost their lives through submarines. Send your contribution to the Navy League of Canada, 611 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg.

This space contributed to the campaign by
MERCHANTS CASUALTY CO.,
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United Manufacturers
WINNIPEG CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Charles M. Schwab

Continued from Page 9

chores around the Bethlehem plant when Charley Schwab got possession of it. The result of Schwab's control of the United States ship building activities has been everything that was anticipated and more.

Every yard in the country is now racing with every other to see which will show the best and quickest results. Maximum production will be reached in all the yards by October, and then the United States will be launching ships at the rate of over 8,000,000 tons per year.

Great Mercantile Marine

The United States Mercantile Marine, or at least that part of it which was not engaged in coastal traffic before the United States entered the war was of very small proportions, but by purchase, by the commandeering of 750,000 tons of German interned ships, by the acquisition of the Dutch fleet in American waters and by the purchase of many American owned ships of foreign registry, the United States Mercantile Fleet nearly all owned by the United States Government amounts to nearly 8,000,000 tons, and by the end of 1918, at the anticipated rate of construction will amount to between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons, and will very closely approach, if not surpass that of the British Mercantile Fleet, but will have the great advantage of being largely made up of new ships of the best modern construction, many of them oil burning.

Winston Churchill, when it was announced that Charley Schwab had assumed absolute control of the ship building activities of the United States Government, voiced British public opinion when he said that he had "fulfilled more than all his promises to the Allies," and intimated that the ship building problem which had occasioned the entente statesmen such great anxiety was now in a fair way of being solved.

New Social Order Coming

Great as have been the marvellous accomplishments of this industrial superman, this sketch would not have been written were it not for the opinion which Charley Schwab has come to entertain regarding the relations between labor and capital after the war. In a speech delivered last January, before the Old Boys of Grammar School 40, at the Grand Hotel, New York City, among other things Mr. Schwab said:—

"We are facing another social situation which we should be keenly alive to, a situation which is going to come at the close of the war, a 'social renaissance' of the whole world. Call it socialism, social revolution, Bolshevism, or what you will, it is a levelling process, and means that the workman without property, who labors with his hands, is going to be the man who will dominate the world. It is going to be a great hardship to the owners of property, but like all revolutionary movements it will probably work good. The sooner we realize this the better it will be for America. We must not fight this movement, but we must educate it. We must go among the people of the working classes and mingle with them and learn their feelings and thoughts."

Speaking of the effects of the social revolution, Mr. Schwab said: "No doubt at first the changes will be carried to extremes and the pendulum of change will swing too far and great hardships will ensue, but in a very short time the pendulum will right itself and the world will go jogging on the same way as before, with the United States as leader as long as her virility, which makes her the greatest country in the world, lasts."

Reward of Merit

The effect of socialism would be the destruction of all aristocracies except the one of merit, Mr. Schwab declared. "The aristocracy of birth," he said, "will cease to exist and the aristocracy of wealth will be no more. The coming aristocracy is to be composed of men who have done something for their country and the world at large, men who have worked for the good of man-kind. Don't think I am anxious to give away my wealth and work with my hands.

Indeed, there are few of us who like to do what is good for them. But we will find that we must eat the pill, sweet or bitter.

"I don't care about creeds, whether of philosophy or of religion, but I do feel that what comes will be right, for God determines that what is good shall come. As for myself I have never felt blue over the situation of the war, and I am just as optimistic about the future of my country as ever. The future has always been onward and upward. Harsh changes are necessary, but they will be more than repaid not only materially but in happiness and contentment. Days are in store for the United States of commercial and social supremacy.

"In closing I should like to say that we must do our share to uphold the President and his officers, we must contribute our money as we have never before dreamed of. Let us borrow money if we must and pay the taxes

somehow. Above all, let us be optimistic as hard as it is in strenuous times like these, but remember that the best thoughts come from a happy frame of mind."

Unlike the most of those who have acquired wealth in recent years, both in the United States and Canada, Charley Schwab is a thorough gentleman in every sense of the word, has read deeply, and his beautiful palace on Riverside drive, New York, is the acme of good taste, and its art treasures have been selected with rare discrimination. His personality is so masterful that even before he opens his mouth a perfect stranger to him realises that he is in the presence of one of the earth's greatest men.

He is intensely democratic and in his continual visits through his great works, he has a good word for everyone, and he is able to call many of his partners, as he calls his employees, by name.

He has no children, but finds time to finance many of the promising sons and daughters of his employees through college. One of the happiest of the signs of our times is that this great Napoleonic, industrial leader should use his marvellous talents for the benefit of his fellow men and not for his exclusive personal aggrandizement, and his great influence to bring about a state of affairs where a very much larger share of the products of man's hands and brains should go to those who produce it.

Gasoline in Alberta Oil

The Dominion government is about to undertake the work of testing the gases of all the Alberta fields with a view to ascertaining the gasoline contents in each. The work will commence in the Calgary field, under the supervision of D. B. Dowling, of the Canada Geological Branch.



"Mr. and Mrs. Acres Desire the Pleasure of Your Company—"

A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

It is true, as he says, that one cannot now distinguish between the city man and his brother in the country.

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You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on you unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you **READY** to receive them.

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Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.

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THERE is but one material that you can use to build a real root cellar—that material is Concrete.

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Farm Tractors and Tariff Tax

Manufacturers Massing Strength against Rebate of 27½ per cent Duty on Small Tractors--By H. E. M. Chisholm, Ottawa Correspondent Winnipeg Free Press

THAT there is no reason to apprehend any failure of markets for all the food that Canada can produce is the statement of Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, and acting prime minister, made to the press a few days ago. Grain, livestock, and other natural products of the farm, he believes, should be in keen demand at high prices. With the end of the war, he states, there will be the increased demand for food for enemy populations numbering hundreds of millions of people, large numbers of whom will be in a condition of starvation, and whose demoralized agriculture cannot be speedily restored.

Of this phase of the Dominion's trade, there would appear to be no apprehension whatever, and it is on the volume of export trade which Canada can secure that prosperity after the war depends very largely, not to mention her ability to meet, and pay her heavy war indebtedness, and to keep exchange level. It would therefore appear that everything possible to insure increased production, especially of agricultural products should be done. Steps are being taken to avert the labor dislocation which may ensue from the cessation of war orders, and efforts are being made to keep the wheels of manufacturing industries running by peace orders from other countries. In other words, the Canadian manufacturers are out for export trade. No artificial means are required to secure markets for natural products.

Demand Duty on Tractors

Meanwhile, however, the manufacturers continue to demand that the protective tariff on tractors costing \$1,400 and under, which was removed by the government on February 8, last, in the interests of increased production, be restored. In fact they have kept up their clamor ever since the duty was removed. Indeed they demanded that the duty be put back even before the year (which was the duration of the removal provided for in the order-in-council) was up.

So far the government has been to all intents and purposes deaf to their demands. It may be stated definitely that the manufacturers have received no promise whatever on the matter. But the pressure continues and a "show-down" is inevitable at an early date. The government desires that there shall be no unemployment in the cities, and that the chimneys of the manufacturing plants shall continue to belch smoke. The manufacturers contend that they cannot be expected to embark on peace manufacturing unless they are assured of a "stable" tariff. Some of them are in a position, as a result of profitable war orders to close down for a term in the hopes that their demands may be acceded to. The tractor question they consider a "test case." In more than one respect it is.

Text of Order-in-Council

It was on February 8, 1918, that the following order-in-council was passed:—"His excellency the governor-general-in-council on the recommendation of the minister of customs, and under, and by virtue of the power in that behalf, conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the governor-general-in-council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

"During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission, and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of traction engines costing not more than \$1,400, in the country of production, designed to be moved by steam or other motive power, for farm purposes, and parts thereof for repair, and traction attachments designed and imported—to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as tractor engines for farm purposes, and parts thereof for repair."

Rebate, Not Removal of Duty

It will be noted that it was a rebate, and not an actual removal of the tariff, which was authorized, that action was taken under the War Measures Act, and that the duration of the order was for one year, so that the order lapses on February 8 next. Should the demands of the manufacturers prevail, it will simply be allowed to lapse. Should the government, on the other hand, decide that tractors should continue on the free list, that decision will go into effect through the budget next session.

The decision of the government in February last was taken without consultation with the manufacturers, and on the recommendation of the Production Committee of the Canada Food Board, Hon. Mr. Dunning, of the Saskatchewan government, and J. D. McGregor, of Brandon. As a result of their endeavors, 1,132 Fordson tractors were brought into Canada duty-free, and supplied to as many farmers at cost, plus freight. It is estimated that as a result of the bringing in of these alone many thousands of additional acres were placed in crop last season.

Indignation of Manufacturers

In March a delegation of manufacturers came to Ottawa, and requested to know if the government looked upon them as "undesirables." They complained that they had not been consulted in the matter, and that to meddle with the tariff by order-in-council was a very dangerous thing to do, and must shake the confidence of all manufacturers. They demanded that the duty be replaced. The premier and the cabinet, it is stated, were firm. It was pointed out that the order, while assisting materially in production, did not harm the manufacturers, since the type of tractor made in Canada was of the heavy variety, much higher in price than those to which the order applied. Indeed it was pointed out that only a few hundred tractors altogether were being manufactured in the Dominion. To this contention a Brantford manufacturer declared that he had been preparing for some time past to embark upon the manufacture of the light tractor, that he had invested much capital in the enterprise, and that he was now faced with heavy loss.

Request for Renewal Refused

The agitation continued thereafter. Shortly before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting at Montreal, a further visit was paid to Ottawa, and a request made of the government for assurance that the duty would be replaced. This was not granted. At the congress which followed an entire day was given to discussion of the matter and some strong opinions were expressed. And so the matter stands.

Continued on Page 37

GILSON—"JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT"

This Big 1½ h.p. Engine only

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Great Canadians

Joseph Howe, The Tribune of Nova Scotia

By D. C. Harvey

THE keynote of Joseph Howe's career is struck in the famous libel case of 1835, when as a mere youth he stood alone and undaunted against a "Family Compact," strongly entrenched behind the majesty of the law, and won for himself and his countrymen the right to examine freely their institutions without fear of molestation or violence.

A letter had appeared in the Nova Scotian, of which he was proprietor and editor, accusing the local magistrates of carelessness, inefficiency and corruption. As the magistrates were less anxious to disprove the criticisms than to crush the critic, they prosecuted Howe for libel, choosing a weapon which Sir Peregrine Maitland and the official caste of Upper Canada had wielded in a similar attempt to prevent freedom of speech. Howe sought legal advice, but could find no lawyer to defend him. He then borrowed an armful of books, read law for a week, and finally defended himself in a telling speech of more than six hours in length. The tears rolling down the cheeks of an old man in the courtroom inspired him to greater effort, and, in spite of an adjournment of the court until the following day, he won a favorable verdict—one of the most important in its results, that has ever been given; for as the foreman pronounced the words "Not Guilty," the "Family Compact," heard the death-knell ringing in their ears, and Nova Scotians suddenly discovered the man who was to fight the great constitutional battle for responsible government. But it must never be forgotten that if Howe had lacked his magnificent courage, the voice of criticism would have been hushed in Nova Scotia for a generation at least, while the cause of liberty in British North America would have suffered a disastrous defeat.

In 1836, Howe was elected to the Assembly, and for the next ten years, he fought against privilege in every form. He began by an attack upon the Council which refused to admit the public to its debates; and when the Council haughtily replied that its procedure concerned itself alone, Howe, moved his famous "Twelve Resolutions," in which, amongst other abuses, he pointed out that one-fifth of the population monopolized all the offices in the gift of that body, that two family connections gave five out of its 12 members, and that only the Church of England was recognized in the distribution of office or patronage. In a word, the resolutions opposed every disproportionate influence in religion and justice, education and finance.

The Council ignored 11 of the 12 resolutions adopted by the Assembly, but threatened to withhold supplies unless they withdrew the other resolution to the effect that some members of the Council "sought to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expense of the public." As the failure of supply would have injured the roads and bridges of the province rather than the salaries of the officials, which were paid from revenues uncontrolled by the Assembly, Howe, withdrew all the resolutions, but in doing so he asked that such an address should be presented to the Crown as would reveal the state of the colony, and attain the objects for which he was contending. In this way he managed to accuse the Council before both the local constituencies and the Imperial authorities. At the same time the address to the Crown drew from the Colonial Office a dispatch modifying the constitution to some extent. The Council was divided into two, a Legislative Council of 19 members and an Executive of 12. In the latter the influence of the Church of England was to be diminished, whilst at the same time some of the members were to be chosen from the House of Assembly, but

no pledge was given that any members of the Executive should always be taken from the Assembly or be responsible to it.

After the Rebellion of 1837, Lord J. Russell, the Colonial Secretary, admitted that the government should be carried on in accordance with the wishes of the people, but still maintained that Responsible Government could only belong

to an independent state, and was not consistent with colonial relationships. This speech gave Howe an opportunity to write four open letters to Lord John Russell, in which he spoke the last word on Colonial Government. The letters were published in every Canadian and British paper of note, and were sent in pamphlet form to every member of parliament. It was these letters which convinced the Colonial Office that Canadians were big enough for self-government and that truer loyalty could be found amongst

the champions of responsible government than amongst those who branded all reformers as rebels.

As a result of these letters a circular dispatch was sent to the various governors instructing them not to oppose the wishes of the assemblies except where the honor of the crown or the interests of the Empire were deeply concerned, and adding that the heads of departments should be removed whenever public policy required it.

Sir Colin Campbell, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, refused to present this dispatch to the Assembly. The latter immediately passed a resolution of regret and sent an address to the Crown requesting his recall. Though Howe addressed meetings all over the province in support of this address, His Honor recognized the sincerity of his opposition, and in parting gave him the assurance that he regarded him as a man of honor. His action in this regard contrasts favorably with the local autocrats who "scorned Howe at their feasts and insulted him at their funerals."

Campbell was succeeded by Lord Falkland, who was married to a daughter of William IV. Unfortunately, this marriage did nothing to remove Falkland's worst weakness, which Howe satirized in the "Lord of the Bedchamber," from which the following lines are taken:—

"It was plain, from the flush that o'er mantled his cheek,

And the fluster and haste of his stride

That drowned and bewildered, his brain had grown weak

By the blood pumped aloft by his pride."

Falkland tried to form an Executive Council from both parties, with himself as head. Howe accepted a seat, but in 1843 he and Johnston, the Tory leader, quarrelled over the question of education. A private member had brought in a bill for the establishment of one good college, free from sectarian control, open to all denominations and maintained by a common fund. Johnston, as a Baptist, supported the claims of Acadia; but Howe, the great champion of free undenominational schools, made an appeal for the student who should be able "to drink at the pure stream of Science and Philosophy, instead of imbibing a sectarian spirit." As a result of the debate, Howe and the Liberal members of the Council resigned. Johnston still stood for non-party government, and as Howe said, "Denounced party to form one of his own."

Falkland supported Johnston and carried on a relentless war in the press. Howe resumed the editorship of the Nova Scotian and poured ridicule upon



JOSEPH HOWE.

Falkland in prose and verse. Johnston tried to have his conduct censured in the Assembly, mentioning particularly the "Lord of the Bedchamber." Howe replied that his honest fame was as dear to him as Lord Falkland's title. "Falkland's name might be written in Burke's peerage, but his had no record except on the hills and valleys of his country and must live if it lived at all, in the hearts of those who tread them."

When Falkland, in 1846, wrote home certain criticisms of the speaker and his brother, Howe again attacked him for stabbing by secret dispatches in such a way that no Nova Scotian would henceforth be safe. He went so far as to say that if respectable colonists were to be libelled in dispatches to the Colonial Office in a way that gave no chance of defence or redress, then "some colonist will by and by, or I am much mistaken, hire a black fellow to horsewhip a lieutenant-governor."

Falkland was immediately recalled and succeeded by Sir John Harvey. At the same time Lord John Russell became Prime Minister of England, and his Colonial Secretary, Lord Grey, determined to grant a full measure of self-government to the colonies. With the triumph of the Reformers in the election of 1847, Howe's victory was complete, and Responsible Government had been won without bloodshed.

Howe next turned to the problem of transportation, which he had deferred during the battle for self-government. He was the first man in British North America to catch a vision of the possibilities of railway expansion. In 1835 he had advocated the construction of a railway from Halifax to Windsor; in 1838 he had been partly instrumental in securing a steam mail service between Nova Scotia and England; and now in 1851 he went as a delegate to England to get Imperial support for an inter-colonial railway between Halifax and Montreal. On his return from this trip he made the historic prophecy in regard to the Canadian Pacific. "I believe that many in this room will live to hear the whistle of the steam engine in the passes of the Rocky Mountains and to make the journey from Halifax to the Pacific in five or six days."

As Imperial support of the inter-colonial was conditional upon its avoiding the direct route through the valley of the St. John, Canada and New Brunswick withdrew, thereby postponing the scheme until Confederation. But Howe urged his province to build railways regardless of the other provinces, and in the face of much opposition secured bills in 1854 for the line from Halifax to Windsor, with a view to further extension both eastward and westward. To carry out this project, he refused the Premiership and became Railway Commissioner, because he felt that the subject needed his undivided attention.

At this time Howe aspired to Imperial honors, and besought the Colonial Office to give him some employment worthy of his talents. He likewise elaborated his ideas of Imperial organization in some of the most brilliant speeches ever delivered on that topic. After long delay he was made Fisheries' Commissioner, to carry out the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, and it was while away on these duties that Tupper committed Nova Scotia to Confederation. Howe opposed this "Botheration Scheme" on two main grounds: the sacrifice of Nova Scotia's legitimate interests, and the drastic constitutional change without consulting the people. But when he found even the Imperial influence arrayed against him, he was too loyal to his own British instincts not to cease his agitation for repeal even at the price of losing some life-long friends. As a pledge to this effect he unfortunately entered the Dominion Cabinet, and fretted in subordination for five years when for one brief month before his death he became lieutenant-governor of his native province. He died in June, 1873.

Though Howe was born and buried in Halifax, he can claim as no other, the gratitude and affection of the entire peninsula which his personality had dominated for 40 years. He found the Nova Scotians a group of isolated communities; he left them a united people with a sense of political solidarity and a personality as distinctive as his own. For such an achievement none was better fitted than he. In youth, before the advent of railways, he walked or

rode over the entire province, exulting in its natural resources, its historic interest, and its beauty. Henceforth he loved to boast of his native land, of its climate, its apple blossoms and, when all else failed, of its high tides. He loved to picture "that ideal Nova Scotia which would refuse to sell its birthright for the pottage of timidity and sloth," would forget that it could be "almost hidden in some of the Canadian lakes," and would emulate the states of antiquity which owed their superiority not to their size but to their "devotion to industry, philosophy and the arts."

To young and old alike, the great Nova Scotian was plain "Joe" Howe. Others might be concerned about their official dignity; but Howe loved to mingle with the people, to call the farmers by their christian names, to kiss their wives and to play with their children. He had got much of his education and sanity of outlook in exchanging tales by the farmer's fire-side, and when he died he left many a farm-house saddened as by a great and personal loss.

In spite of this ease of manner, Howe was capable of great courage both on behalf of a principle and in the name of honor. Living in the days of duelling, he was frequently challenged to mortal combat. The first misunderstanding was peaceably settled. The second was more serious and Howe accepted it. It came from John C. Haliburton, son of the Chief Justice, whose salary Howe had criticized in his battle for responsible government. Though anything but a man of blood, Howe felt that his future influence would have been endangered by refusal. To his wife he justified his position on the ground that she "could better face the world without a protector than with one whose courage was suspected." To the people of Nova Scotia he explained that "even the shadow of imputation upon his moral courage would incapacitate him for serving his country with vigor and success hereafter." Haliburton missed his mark and Howe generously fired in the air. Henceforth, he could refuse all challenges as he did that of Sir Rupert D. George to whom he wrote that he had no desire to be shot at by every public officer "whose abilities he might happen to contrast with his emoluments."

Fortunately for colonial freedom, Howe had both the courage of his convictions and the gift of rendering them articulate. Even the biographer of Sir J. A. MacDonald, ranks him as "incomparably the finest speaker, the greatest natural orator that British North America has produced." Beginning with pleasant banter, passing to historical allusions, as he warmed to his subject he would throw back his coat and allow free course to the full torrent of his eloquence. His fame was not restricted to the little province by the sea, nor even to the neighboring states who well-knew his power, but it crossed the seas and won flattering comments from the British press. In 1865, at an International Convention, in Detroit, he addressed a hostile audience on the Reciprocity issue with such skill that a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of a renewal of the expiring treaty.

Though essentially a man of action, he has left behind him a larger body of political literature than any other Canadian statesman. To him it was given to see the poetry of politics, and he often indulged his pen in political satire. His familiar correspondence, too, has placed him amongst the household gods of a thousand homes.

Howe's defects were a rashness due to his poetic temperament and a tendency to egotism. The former was somewhat restrained by his wife, the latter was a fault of his generation. As the clever boy of a family is educated and encouraged to parade his accomplishments, so Howe, who early grasped the needs and possibilities of Nova Scotia, soon won the esteem and affection of the great provincial family, and became to it a sort of oracle indispensable on all occasions. How hard it must have been for him to "play second fiddle to that d-d Tupper." But with all his faults he was too noble to harbor ill-feeling, and his life became as great an inspiration to the youth of the Atlantic provinces as that of Abraham Lincoln to the citizens of the Great Republic.



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THE DEEPER LIFE

The Simplicity of Christianity

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE Arabian story told of a tent which could shelter an army, and could be folded up so small as to be carried in the hand. That is a parable of Christianity which has guidance for every action, control for every relation, inspiration and direction for the whole of human life and can yet be gathered up into a simplicity a child can understand and a brevity that can be whispered into the ear of a dying man.

How quickly the essential simplicity of Christianity disclosed itself can be seen in the response of Paul and Silas to the cry of the awe-struck keeper of the jail at Philippi. The earthquake, the failure of the prisoners to take advantage of the open doors, perhaps the singing of the scourged men, and possibly fragments of their strange preaching that may have reached his ears, all combined to awaken in him a profound reverence for these mysterious messengers. Falling at their feet he cried, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Quick and confident came the answer, an answer which nearly nineteen hundred years of new experiences, new testings, new criticisms, have not in the slightest degree invalidated but only confirmed and opened up, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

More than thirty years ago in union evangelistic services in an Ontario village I heard a Baptist minister say that the word "trust" expresses for our day the meaning of the Greek words better than the phrase "believe on." He had grasped then what was not so generally seen as now that the words belief and believe are not the best words to convey the real idea. They are too strongly intellectual. They suggest orthodoxy. They seem to call for correct thinking. They seem to imply a creed. Whereas the action that is demanded is simply surrender, obedience, confidence, or in one word, and probably the very best word, trust. One can trust a man even if one knows little about him, even if one has many mistaken ideas about him. It is only necessary to know enough to inspire confidence. A child can trust as truly as a man, though ever so much more limited in knowledge. So let us substitute for the colder and more intellectual term, believe, the warmer and more heartfelt word, trust, and then we have Christianity, so to speak, in a nutshell, the quintessence of Christianity.

Whatever the ignorance, whatever the intellectual limitations, whatever the faults, the dark sins, salvation comes to every man who knows enough of Jesus, and whose heart is right enough, to trust him. This is enough in any case to start with.

If we may venture to try to discover the secret of the unique power that Christianity has disclosed to seize the universal human heart we find one element of that divine secret just in this, that Christianity gives the supreme place not to an idea but to a person. To it salvation is just discipleship. It does not impose a creed, a world-view, a conception of life or of goodness or of the highest good. To become a Christian does not mean the acceptance of any philosophy of life as such. It means just this, that Jesus seems supremely worthy to be trusted and that one will trust Him. It is not necessary at the outset, nor, indeed, is it possible at that or any later stage to know all that is involved in that surrender. One may carry into the new life of discipleship all sorts of defective and erroneous ideas about the Christian life, all sorts of evil ways and ideas, recognized as such or not recognized as such, but the moment a man trusts Jesus he becomes a Christian as truly as the oldest saint. He becomes a child of God. In the fundamental meaning of the word, he is saved. How divinely

easy and simple it is! This alone would seem to be sufficient proof of the divineness of Jesus, that He has given us a way of salvation so accessible and intelligible. For if a human being has intelligence enough to be considered human he can trust. Little children can trust. Even the dumb brutes can trust and sometimes with a wonderful insight. So it is hard to see how our Saviour could have placed salvation on a lower level and made it more universally possible than in making it all turn on such a simple, easy and broadly human thing as trusting Himself.

So the deepest secret of Christian preaching is just to show Jesus, to set Him forth by life and word in such a way that people will find it natural and easy to trust Him, that, indeed, they will find it almost impossible to withhold



Dr. BLAND.

trust. Christian preaching may accomplish anything else and it accomplishes nothing if it fails to accomplish that. It may accomplish that and apparently nothing else, and it has really accomplished everything.

Professor Tyndall, in his famous address to the British Association at Belfast, in 1874, startled the thinking world by his saying, "I see in matter the promise and potency of all life." True Christianity has always seen in this trust in Jesus "the promise and potency of all goodness." One who trusts Jesus does not instantly become a finished saint. He may have almost everything to learn, and almost every habit to change, but his faith in Jesus is the germ of all righteousness. It is the mustard seed which holds in it the tree. It is the leaven which has the power to leaven all the meal.

Another element in this divine secret of Christianity is not only that Christianity presents not an idea, or a law, or a philosophy but a Person, but that this Person asks so little a thing as trust.

He might have asked love. He was entitled to ask love. But he does not primarily ask love. He desires love, covets it above all things, served and suffered, and died to win love, but He does not ask it. And here again is the Divine wisdom of Christianity. For love is not subject to command. One cannot give it always where one is asked, not even where one wants, sometimes least of all where one feels one ought. One has often heard people urged to give their hearts to Jesus. No one has the right to make such a request. It is not authorized by the Saviour. He is the Saviour because He is so wise and so gracious and knows so well what we can do and what we cannot. What He asks is that we trust Him. We can trust where we do not love, even where we dislike. Loving and disliking are not in our own power. Our hearts defy our control. But our wills are our own, and trusting is an act of will. We can trust a physician we dislike, we can follow a leader whom we do not love. We can trust Christ and put ourselves in His hands even if we feel quite powerless to love Him, quite powerless to please Him, quite powerless to do any other good thing whatever.

That is the blessedness of Christ's way. He puts salvation within the reach of the most morally impotent. All He asks is that we let Him have us. The old hymn expresses it beautifully: "And in Thy blessed hands I am, And trust Thee for a perfect cure."

In one of E. P. Roe's novels, I think it is "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr," and in that and others of his stories I found great interest and help years ago, a young woman trying to do some Christian work has great difficulty in making the way of salvation clear to a gnarled and twisted old man. But at last the light comes. Full of joy he explains to her how at last he "just

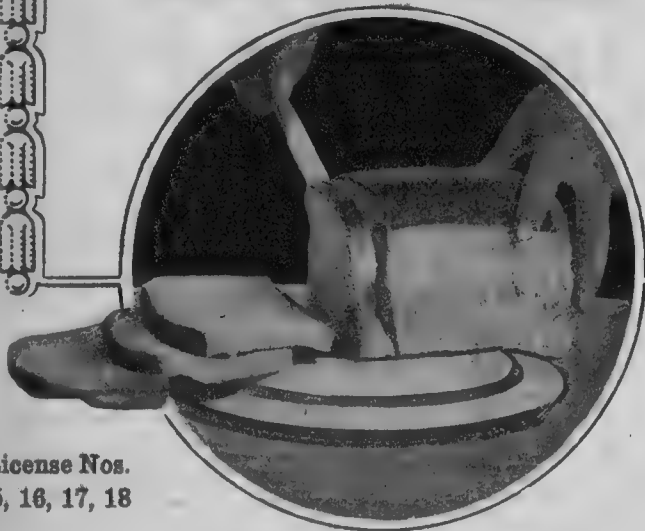


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let himself go limber and dropped down on Christ. Could the condition be made simpler or easier? And yet everything is in it.

It is a good many years ago since a book entitled "Letters from Hell," made a sensation in the religious world. It was a deeply moving book, marked by profound insight, great pathos and great beauty. One of the deepest passages sums up what I have been trying to say: "It is, indeed, a strange fancy, prevalent among men, that only the wicked go to hell. You poor deluded ones, listen to my words, it is incredible, I assure you, how little is needed to take a man to hell—that is to say, if he dies without having found his Saviour. For without Him the soul is unable to bear the smallest weight of wrong; while with Him—yes with Him—she will wing herself to Heaven in the face of mountains of sin."

Farm Tractors and Tariff

Continued from Page 32

Meanwhile the following comparisons are eloquent of the advantage which has accrued to production from the rebate:—

Total number of tractors of all kinds, and parts thereof imported into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, 2,792; value, \$3,259,670.

Total number imported during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, 5,733; value, \$6,012,343.

Total number of tractors, for farm purposes, costing not more than \$1,400 in the country of production, entered for consumption in Canada from February 7, 1918, to the end of October, 8,684; value, \$7,993,916.

The proper comparison is between the last figures, and the figures for 1917, which show that four times the number of tractors, over twice the value, entered Canada during the nine months of the free entry, than entered of all varieties during the previous 12 months. Quite a number of those which entered during the past fiscal year, must have entered during February and March, when the duty was being rebated.

Total Saving to Farmers

The duty on tractors is 20 per cent., plus 7½ per cent. war tax. The saving to the farmers by the rebate of the duty was, therefore, \$2,195,576.90.

One of the problems facing the manufacturers in their campaign to secure export trade is undoubtedly that of the wages of labor, which at present are very high. Competition can only be met with the rest of the world by decreasing the cost of production. The lowering of wages can only be brought about by cheapening the cost of living and the cost of living can best be decreased by increased production of foodstuffs. By no better method can that be brought about than by decreasing to the farmer the cost of production.

The question is indeed a test case. On the deciding of it by the government a very great deal depends both from the economic and the political viewpoint.

Government Railways Unified

An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa, transferring the management and operation of the Canadian government railways of Canada, which consists of the Intercolonial Railway and its branch lines and the National Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Moncton, over to the board of directors appointed to manage the Canadian Northern Railway system. This transfer now places all railway owned by the government under the direction and operation of this board.

There has been added to the board, Thomas Cantley, of New Glasgow, N.S.; A. P. Barnhill, St. John, N.B.; and Sir B. Laporte, of Montreal.

A System of 14,000 Miles

In making this change the government now has a system of about 14,000 miles, extending from Sydney, N.S. to Vancouver, B.C., and all under the one management.

The board of directors a few weeks ago re-organized the Canadian Northern system and will now proceed with some changes that may be necessary, on account of adding these railways to the Canadian Northern system.



COME and take a glance inside McCormick's Biscuit Palace, the finest in America. See the snow-white interior and the spic-and-span white uniforms of the employees. Look at the immense windows through which the sunshine streams in. Note the perfect ventilation—how pure and fresh the air. See the white-enameled ovens—the wonderful mixing machines, and so on. The more you look around the greater your admiration—and you certainly will enjoy McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas after seeing where and how they are made.

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

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Factory at LONDON, Canada. Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

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THE WENTWORTH WELL WORTH All Metal Hot Water Bottle

Holds Heat Longest

The bottle is made of sheet brass, highly nickel plated and comes complete with cloth bag. The metal being both conductor and radiator of heat the bottle will stay hot all night. Guaranteed five years. Ask your druggist to show it to you or send to us direct.

Plain \$3.25 Two Styles—Combination Fountain Syringe \$4.25

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THE INDIVIDUAL EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE

—even when his services are available and he has the necessary capacity and skill to guide an estate's affairs successfully, is usually so pre-occupied in his own business, that he has neither the time nor the inclination for such administration. Past middle life, he doubtless wants to reduce rather than add to his cares, and if he feels that way, the wishes of the Testator, who relied upon his services and appointed him in his Will, may be frustrated by his friend renouncing the Trust.

For such cases the services of The Standard Trusts Company are invaluable. It assumes such a burden and is highly specialized to carry out the duties sought to be relinquished by an individual Trustee or Executor, no matter how long the period of the trust may be.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

Reserve, \$600,000.

WINNIPEG

"Sailors' Week" December 1st to 7th

This is the date that the Province of Manitoba will pay tribute to the sacrifice of 16,000 lives given up in the Merchant Marine service during the four years of war that the armies at the front and the people in England might be fed. This is your week Mr. Farmer. The Merchant Seaman carried your grain to market yet lost his life in so doing and left his family in want, because they receive nothing from the Government. Manitoba is going to acknowledge her debt. Will you do your share?

If a canvasser doesn't call mail your cheque to Navy League of Canada, 611 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg.

This space contributed to the campaign by R. S. ROBINSON, Fur Dealer,
WINNIPEG, Man.

The Countrywoman

Woman's Party Organ

IN the November issue of Woman's Century, is a paragraph which reads: "The Woman's Century, now issued as the organ of the party" (meaning the new Woman's Party), "will print each month a page giving details regarding organization and development." This brief paragraph comes at the end of an editorial dealing with the Woman's Party in which it expresses hope that the Woman's Party will draw many adherents to it.

Woman's Century is the official organ of the National Council of Women. It is owned by the women of Canada, many thousand dollars worth of stock belonging to different councils. It is a stock company and was incorporated in 1915. The board of directors are appointed, but not elected, and are from among the women of every province, and comprise women of many interests. There are at least seven directors from among the women of the three prairie provinces. The National Council of Women itself comprises women of every interest, of every class and religion, of every shade of political opinion. Among its affiliated societies are our three farm women's organizations. They are all a part of the National Council of Women. They all give Woman's Century the support merited by the official organ. The National Council was founded to be a clearing-house or unifying influence for the various organizations which make up its membership. Now that women have been enfranchised and are entering actively into politics, it is patent that if the National Council is to remain, it must as such avoid commitment to any political policy. The supporters of Woman's Century naturally rely upon the board of directors to keep Woman's Century, the organ, as void of commitment to the National Council.

What must have been their surprise on reading the November issue of Woman's Century to find, as quoted above, that it had become the official organ of the Woman's Party. Censure naturally comes to the board of directors for permitting Woman's Century's pronouncement as the organ of that party. Another surprise is in store. The directors, at least the directors in the West, were not consulted as to whether or not Woman's Century should make such a pronouncement on the Woman's Party. One must not lose sight of the fact that the two editors, the two heaviest individual shareholders of Woman's Century, and two prominent National Council women, are two of the founders of the Woman's Party. Such action on the part of Woman's Century can be interpreted only in the light of an effort to stampede the National Council of Women, involving thousands of women who are absolutely opposed to the principles set down in the platform of the Woman's Party, into the fold of the interests that are the antithesis of progressive thought and principles.

In the issue of The Grain Growers' Guide of October 16, it was pointed out conclusively that the Woman's Party was merely another instrument for the deeper entrenchment of vested interests. This action of Woman's Century, coming in the manner it does, and at a time when vested interests are fortifying themselves for the period of reconstruction is ominous. It carries with it more sinister significance than even the organization of the Woman's Party itself. It is practically forcing a choice on the National Council between the support of a united Canadian womanhood or support of the vested interests. Hints that it has nothing less than wrecked the National Council are heard.

What is exactly behind this drastic action on the part of Woman's Century? Why does it risk the loss to the National Council of a united womanhood when it is most needed? Have vested interests been working while others slept? Has Woman's Century, at the hour when women most needed it given up the struggle against the financial difficulties facing the press of the country as a result of war-time conditions,

and succumbed to the path of ease which vested interests can smooth? Why this effort at this time to stampede Canadian womanhood into a movement distasteful to thousands of them?

Catherine Breshkovsky

On November 8, there appeared in the Christian Science Monitor a letter from Madame Catherine Breshkovsky, the little-grandmother of the Russian revolution. The letter was written on May 12, when Catherine was in hiding. It is full of compassion for her misled and ignorant country people. In the latest issue of the Woman Citizen is an article by Alice Stone Blackwell, telling that the beloved Catherine is dead. She passed away on September 14. There were rumors that Catherine had been shot by the Reds on October 27, on the charge of stopping the Bolshevik regime, but Miss Blackwell is of the opinion that Catherine died quietly in her bed. The New York Call says that "The Soviet government gave her a state funeral. Members of

beloved and honored by the peasantry to whom she gave her life. Always reasonable she was a curb to their oft-times impetuosity. Many years of her life she spent in exile in Siberia. When Kerensky formed his cabinet he brought Catherine out of exile and offered her a ministry without portfolio, but Catherine believed she could do more for her peasants by remaining one of them. Her freedom as she says lasted only for six months. Catherine's death is a severe loss to her many friends in America, but especially to her friends in Russia."

Citizenship Difficulties

American women are experiencing difficulties over citizenship rights. The Woman Citizen quotes this paragraph: "The extending of the registration of alien enemies to women has developed evidence of the need of a married woman's citizenship bill, such as that framed by Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey and introduced in Congress by Miss Jeannette Rankin in the House of Re-



Cutting Out the Middleman.

the government were in attendance and gave her all the honors her heroic services merited."

In her letter of May 12, the last to reach America she said, "Notwithstanding all I see around me my health does not fail, and I have much to do and for a long tract of busy days. My heart aches but my soul is full of hope."

Speaking of her retirement she says, "My freedom like that of my best friends lasted for half a year only, and during this time we were so busy that we never had some minutes to spend by ourselves. I am so well accustomed to such a situation that it would be difficult for me to believe in the possibility of enjoying quietly the right to feel quite free forever. Our poor country is in the first class of the Institute of Political Science. And until we pass into the second we cannot be sure of the safety of the friends of our own people. Now it goes better. Perhaps after many and many efforts we begin to be clever and brave; but till now our progress is not so great as we wish. Yet I hope that our allies will not forsake us, and will aid us as they have done all these four years. Now as soon as we are sane (healthy) we can be of use to . . . I see how many people are more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful."

"It is possible, too, that I am not destined to see realized all my hopes and anxieties, but nevertheless, I shall leave the world with my faith in the progress of humanity, of the human soul, as strong as it was during all my life; for neither my reason nor my imagination can believe in the retrogression of a world that was capable of producing individuals like Christ, and all those who have had the strength to sacrifice their own comfort, and even their existence to the ideal that they chose in their heart and mind."

Catherine was a wonderful woman,

representatives and in the Senate by Senator Sheppard, of Texas. The latest case in point is that of Mrs. Edith Sheldon Stocker Rose Georg, American born and of American descent, active in Red Cross work in Newburgh, N. Y., but married to an unnaturalized German. Mrs. Georg for many weeks stood out against registration, appealing to President Wilson and to Congress against her humiliation as, in her own right, an American citizen. Only when arrested and threatened with indefinite detention did she consent to register herself an alien enemy.

An Epitaph

One of our farm women cut these lines out of the Spectator, and sent them to us with the remark that they must have been written for a farm woman of the West:—
"Here lies a poor woman who always was tired,
She lived in a house where no help was hired.
Her last words on earth were 'Dear friends I am going.'
Where there isn't no scrubbing, nor sweeping, nor sewing,
To a place which appears to just suit my wishes,
For where there's no eating, there's no washing of dishes!
Where all the time loud anthems are ringing,
But as I've no voice I'll be clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now—don't mourn for me ever,
I'm going to do nothing! for ever and ever!"

Red Cross Work

Red Cross headquarters recently gave the press a lengthy statement dealing

with the work still ahead of that organization.

Canadian forces will be on active service in the occupation of Germany and at the frontier for a long while and some of Canada's soldiers may require to remain there with other contingents from the allies until a stable democratic government is finally established in all of the countries of central Europe, the Balkans and Russia.

The work of the Canadian contingent in Siberia is only just beginning and no one can say to what length relief in sorely stricken Russia will have to be carried.

These facts can only point to one conclusion—that there must be no slackening in Red Cross effort in Manitoba even though the end of actual hostilities may be in sight. Indeed the enormous task of re-construction and of re-vitalizing exhausted Europe will call for the continuance of the self-sacrificing effort of the Red Cross as long as the scars of war remain, and to the citizens of Canada the Red Cross will probably be the last organized war work to bring its activities to a conclusion.

If the actual demand for Red Cross supplies on the firing front has ceased and the terrible toll of the daily casualty list is no longer the first draft on the resources of the Red Cross, yet the new demands which have come to replace those of the first casualty clearing stations are no less sacred. The soldiers who will soon come marching home to receive their discharge and to be taken back into the ranks of citizenship, must leave many of their comrades behind in field hospitals, base hospitals and convalescent homes in England. The institutions for the blind, for those who have been maimed and disfigured and for the treatment of those afflicted with shell-shock, which are very largely assisted by the Red Cross, are all filled to overflowing with the sad wrecks of war.

Another great new task of the Red Cross has developed with the coming of peace, through its allied organization, the Canadian War Contingent Association, in caring for the comfort, safety and material wants of the men on their way home. The Red Cross faces still another big task in the return and demobilization of its own staff of nurses, transport sections, ambulance drivers and other personnel, besides the disposition of all the paraphernalia and machinery of its tremendous physical organization in England and France. The same careful provision for the return to civilian life of the Red Cross workers must be made by the Red Cross as the government has been called upon to do for the men of all ranks. All in all, it will be many months before any relief from the moral, financial and material demands upon the Red Cross will be in sight, and it will be years before the Red Cross will be able to close its books upon Canada's share of the great war and say "it is finished."

Strange Women's Work

Some of the things that women are doing today, besides making munitions, are almost past belief. In tool and gauge making women who previously thought "a miss is as good as a mile" have mastered the advanced processes and are finishing to measurements that literally correspond to the fraction of a hair's breadth. Quite different from this but equally amazing is the very common sight of women perched on cranes moving among the rafters of the factory roof riding back and forth quite unafraid and guiding the movement of great molten ingots far below. Engineering seems to be woman's work and one competent to judge both sides of the question says that with a year or more of additional training he would not hesitate to build an ocean-going ship entirely by women's work. The Ministry of Munitions is taking action continuously to reduce hours of overtime, abolish Sunday labor and to protect the workers and much of this is made necessary, doubtless by the fact that the zeal of the women workers allowed neither holidays nor Sunday rest periods.

"The House of Quality"

Handle Furs Before You Buy Them



A good fur can be handled roughly—it is made to withstand close examination and above all, long wear.

Personal shopping means ultimate satisfaction.

Our chain of Stores in Saskatchewan will enable you to examine your purchases before you buy.

Our selection includes some of the choicest skins on the market.

We buy direct from the Trapper, paying spot cash, and do our own manufacturing, consequently you get the benefit, in quality Furs at a moderate price.

BARRIES Limited

"The Style Centre of the West"

THREE STORES:—

Regina Moose Jaw Saskatoon

MOYERS'



Clean Air System of Heating and Ventilating Schools

What it does

- 1.—Warms the entire room evenly and thoroughly.
- 2.—Distributes nothing but fresh, clean air, warm and balmy—in all weather.
- 3.—Complete, rapid circulation of warm air heats at ceiling and floor alike.
- 4.—Economy—more heat, less fuel; no repair expense.
- 5.—Stands in a corner; adds greatly to seating space.
- 6.—Being comfortably surrounded with good, clean air insures good pupils.
- 7.—Saves doctor bills, prevents bad air diseases, removes poisonous air, dust and disease germs.
- 8.—Simple in construction—easy for pupil or teacher to operate.
- 9.—Large water pan close to fire gives ample humidity and balmy air.

E. N. Moyer Company Limited
Canada School Furnishers
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An Absolute Guarantee Protects the Purchaser

A Guarantee Bond goes with every Davidson Stove which assures you that your purchase must turn out to be satisfactory.

One of our Ranges which has met with a great deal of favor is—

DAVIDSON'S Premier Cordova

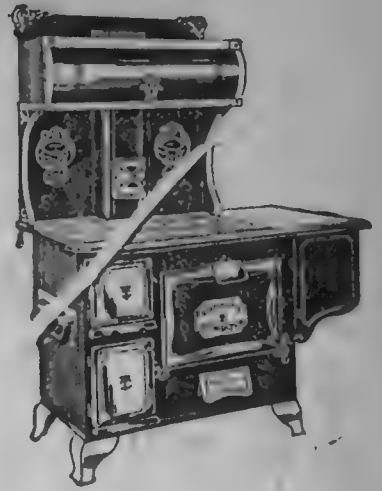


Very strongly made and elegantly finished. Has all modern improvements and is extremely economical on fuel.

When you buy a Davidson Range you take no chances. Years of experience have enabled us to perfect our stoves so that today they are second to none in simplicity, durability and beauty of design.

A postcard will bring you full details by return mail. We will also inform you as to where you can conveniently see a display of these ranges. Write us today.

The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
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Advertisements are really interesting. Read them and see.

REAL FUR BARGAINS

FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER

Why we can sell at such low prices

Because in the first place, we secure the Raw Furs direct from the Trapper for cash—in fact, we buy more raw furs direct from the Trapper for cash than any other firm in Canada—then we select the best and most suitable skins and make them up into the famous Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments—which we sell to you directly by mail "From Trapper to Wearer" for cash. This does away with all middlemen's profits and you receive the benefit.

BEHIND EVERY GARMENT IS THIS GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

FREE HALLAM'S 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Garments—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people. This shows you how the furs actually appear. It also gives a lot of information about Fur fashions. The articles shown here are taken from this Fashion Book and will be sent on receipt of money.

Write now for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

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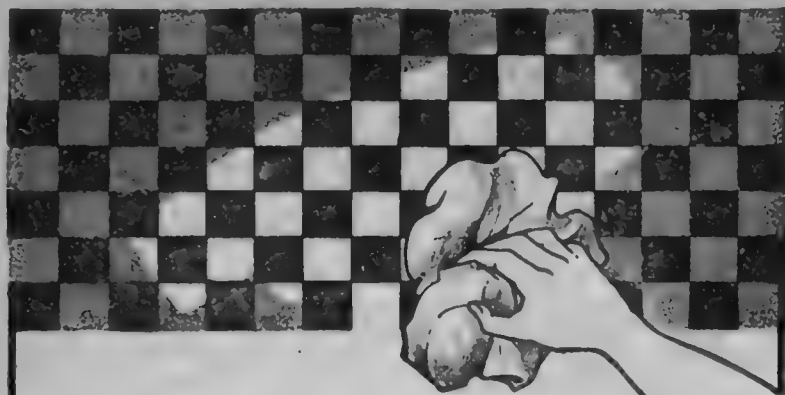
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TORONTO

THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scarf in fashionable two-skin design, finished with heads and tails. MUFF is roomy warm pillow shape, trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.

M 888.
Set Delivered.
\$15.00

STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 48 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy poplin and finished with ruscings. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in smart round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wrist cord.

M 784, Coat Delivered... \$119.50
M 785, Muff Delivered... 19.50



Clean tiled walls and floors with Old Dutch.

In fact you'll find Old Dutch is best for cleaning anything that's hard to clean throughout the house. Besides, it's more economical than soap or any other cleaning material.

Old Dutch Cleanser



New COAL OIL LIGHT FREE
BEATS ELECTRIC or GASOLINE

Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle light **FREE**. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You only need show the Aladdin to a few friends and neighbors; they will want one. We give you yours free for this help. Takes very little time, and no investment. Costs nothing to try it.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best round wick flame lamps. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying out a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 10-day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free. **AGENTS WANTED** WINNIPEG



Spoiled Cakes Cost Money

Flour, eggs, milk, butter and sugar are high in price. A spoiled cake or batch of biscuits costs money.

To make sure of baking success use pure, strong, double-acting

EGG-O Baking Powder

The heavy war flours need the strength of Egg-O to make them light. Egg-O has two actions. It rises in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk is added and continues to rise in the heat of the oven, thus making a light cake doubly certain.

You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co. Limited
Hamilton, Canada



Farm Women's Clubs

Epidemic Affects Club Work

OWING to the epidemic of influenza in the country, club work has been reduced to a minimum. Few, if any, meetings are being held. When club work resumes normal proportions The Guide will again extend its space for farm women's club work to six columns. The pause provides opportunity for planning an active club season when the epidemic ban shall be lifted.

Lunch at Chautauqua

We have now an active membership of 16 in our local and hope to have more. We are now taking an active interest, as a society, in Red Cross work. Heretofore we turned in our work to the local Red Cross Society, but now our committee get work from the local Red Cross Society and distribute it at the regular monthly meeting. The work is turned in during the month and more obtained at the next meeting. At our June meeting it was decided to again have a Girls' Contest in sewing, cooking and canning; small prizes being offered. One afternoon during Chautauqua week, we served a picnic lunch between afternoon and evening sessions. Some of the speakers partook with us and all had an enjoyable time.—Helen D. Patterson, press reporter, Acme, Alta.

Sends The Guide Overseas

The Woodlawn W.G.G.A. have held four very successful meetings. Early in the summer we subscribed to the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and also The Grain Growers' Guide, for one year, to be sent to the hospital overseas, to our soldier boys. This was donated by the Red Cross, which has been working steadily all summer, in spite of the busy season. In July we had a demonstrator, Miss Patrick, from the University, Saskatoon, with us. She explained how to use different substitutes for flour, and how to conserve sugar. Mrs. Campbell gave the report of Red Cross work. \$138.50 has been forwarded to the Million Dollar Fund. At our August meeting we were all much pleased to have Miss King with us. Miss King gave a splendid paper on "How to Make the Home Attractive to Hired Help," and also told us how she found the value of planning the daily work in the home, and arranging the meals ahead.

At our September meeting it was decided to subscribe for the new publication, Social Welfare. The afternoon was devoted to music, and short readings on music, which were well discussed by the members. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Sparrow, secretary of our Sunshine fund, presented the secretary with a lovely china dish, with best wishes from the club, which was much appreciated.

In October we met at the home of Mrs. A. Doig. After opening the meeting in the usual manner, our president asked the members to give a little prayer of thankfulness in their hearts for our soldiers, for their recent victories. Each member took a sample of war cooking, and exchanged recipes. The meeting adjourned after a pleasant afternoon.—Mrs. J. L. Russell, secretary, Woodlawn W.G.G.A.

U.F.W.A. and Daylight Saving

Acme U.F.W.A. held a meeting recently at which eight members were present. War-time recipes were discussed, and also the matter of daylight saving. A resolution was passed asking that next year the daylight saving

scheme be not adopted, it being claimed that it was neither practical or convenient for farmers, and was detrimental to the health of country school children. The latter could not very well be sent to bed in broad daylight, the best time of the day for play being between seven and nine p.m. in the summer. This resolution will come before our annual convention. Other locals would do well to discuss the subject and have their delegates prepared to speak on it.

Big Day at Fairs

The Brownlee local is still busy. We have organized a branch of the Red Cross here and now have eight members, and have had three sewing meetings. We hold these twice monthly and have some work ready to send in. On fair day we are planning for a big day. Will have a booth where we expect to serve lunch and also sell fruit. Our members are all quite enthusiastic over this work and we hope to accomplish a great deal.—Bessie Buchanan, secretary, Brownlee W.G.G.A., Sask.

MacDonald Creek Active

The Women's Section of MacDonald Creek G.G.A., are planning another entertainment to raise more money for Red Cross purposes. Although crops are a failure in this district, all are doing their bit. On September 7, our regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. Pready. An interesting paper was given by Miss Ward, on "The Relation of the Home to the School," after which the packing of boxes for the soldiers was discussed.

The meeting of September 21 was held at Mrs. G. Hodgins', with nine members and three visitors present. Boxes were packed for the boys of this district who are fighting in France. Mrs. A. M. Morrison gave a paper on "Patriotism," which was enjoyed by all. We are looking forward to the next meeting, at Mrs. B. Hannon's, when Mrs. J. Switzer will give a paper on "The Necessity of the Daily Bath."—Mrs. W. J. Peel, club reporter, MacDonald Creek W.G.G.A.

Letter of Sympathy

"It is with very deep regret that news has been received at the Central office of the U.F.W.A. of the death of Mr. L. O. Keene. Mrs. Keene is a member of the U.F.W.A., and during his lifetime Mr. Keene took a very great interest in the work of the women's association as well as that of the men's. We feel that in his removal both associations have sustained considerable loss. On behalf of our Board of Directors I wish to extend sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing widow and relatives in their sad bereavement.—M. W. Spiller, Provincial Secretary."

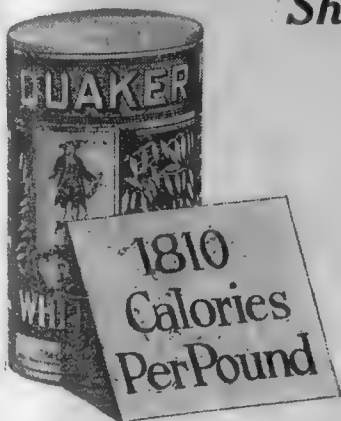
Blackie U.F.W.A. has just forwarded a cheque for \$100 as a donation to our Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund. This is certainly a splendid donation and we very much appreciate the efforts which have been made to raise it.



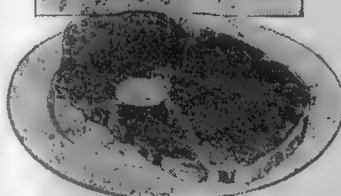
The Attractive Farm Home of Mrs. J. Fielders and Sons, near Edmonton.

THE NEW-DAY PRICE TAGS

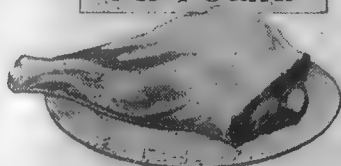
*Should Show Calories
Per Pound*



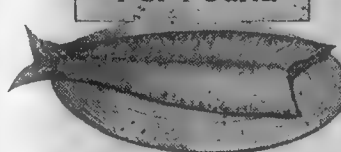
890 Calories
Per Pound



860 Calories
Per Pound



365 Calories
Per Pound



Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

Use Quaker Oats, because it means
superlative flavor at no extra price.
It is flaked from queen grains only—

just the rich, plump oats. We get but
ten pounds from a bushel. It means the
cream of the oats and the maximum en-
joyment.

35c and 15c Per Package
Except in Far West

Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked)
2 teaspoons salt
¼ cup sugar
2 cups boiling water
1 cake yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
5 cups flour

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar.
Pour over two cups of boiling water. Let stand
until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been
dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, then add
5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise
until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly,
form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise
again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast
is used, a sponge should be made at night with
the liquid, the yeast and a part of the white flour.
This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked) 1½ cups flour,
1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking
powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon
salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand
five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter;
sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly
and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem
pans.

Quaker Oats Cookies

Mix dry 2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 3 cups
flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon salt.
Mix 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lard.
Put 1 level teaspoon soda in a small cup of
sour milk. Add this to sugar and lard, then add
dry ingredients, roll thin, cut in squares and bake.
Raisins—2 cups—make an excellent addition.

The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

SASKATOON, CANADA

2056



Someone must stay at
home to do the work of
daughter, sister, maid.

To keep home sweet
and clean, wouldn't you
say she needs all the time-
saving help that Gold Dust
will surely give. These
four helps particularly

No. 1—Greaseless

Some articles collect more grease
than others. For instance, roast-
ing and frying pans, tops of stoves,
dish towels. Busy housekeepers
find that a tablespoonful of Gold
Dust to half a pail of hot water
makes the water soft for hands
and wonderfully dissolving for
grease.

No. 2—Gritless

There are many articles which re-
quire a smooth cleaner with no
grittiness to mar glossy or polished
surfaces. Such things as silver-
ware, windows, mirrors, wash
bowls and all enamelled surfaces.
Gold Dust is a smooth, gentle
cleansing agent without grit. Re-
member—a tablespoonful to half
a pail of hot water.

No. 3—Rubless

Soap rubbed on a cloth cannot
clean such things as: baby bottles,
milk bottles, cruets, funnels, food
choppers and all utensils with
spouts. But Gold Dust dissolved
in hot water makes a solution
which dissolves every bit of oil or
grease without the need for rub-
bing. Yes! A tablespoonful of
Gold Dust to a gallon of hot water.

No. 4—Tasteless

Not even a trace of soap must be
left behind when you clean the
following:
Nooks and corners in ice boxes,
dairy utensils, strainers, sieves and
graters, patented articles such as
grinding mills and egg beaters.
Gold Dust thoroughly and effec-
tively dissolves every tiny particle
of oil or grease and washes out
completely. Nothing but sweet
cleanliness can remain.



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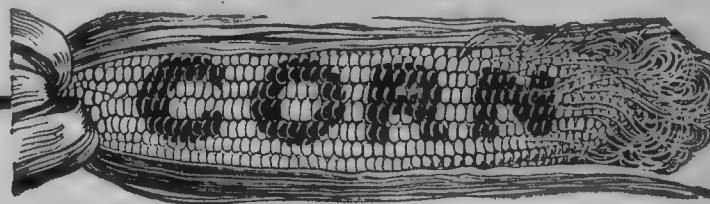
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Clothes Washer—best, strongest and most complete Vacuum Washer.
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In 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at all dealers.

CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL

162

Young Canada Club

That Story for Our Page.

SOME of the girls and boys are still asking what they have to do to join the Young Canada Club. You simply have to write a letter or story for the page and send along with it an addressed and stamped envelope. You do not have to pay anything to join. The money which comes in is used for the Blue Cross Fund. If you send an envelope be sure that it is stamped and addressed and then I will send you a membership pin, and if you have a contribution to the Blue Cross Fund, also a Blue Cross pin. Remember when you write a letter to tell us about something. There are piles of letters that come in that are thrown into the W.P.B. because the writer did not tell anything except how old he was and where he lived. Tell us what games you play and how you play them. Why there are hundreds of things to tell about.

The contributions to the Blue Cross Fund this week are:

Ruth Waddington, Alameda, Sask.	25c
Margaret Martin, Wapella, Sask.	25c
Louise Vogel, Taber, Alta.	25c
Helen McMurchy, Oxbow, Sask.	10c
Marjorie Swanson, Metiskow, Alta.	25c
George Connel, Neepawa, Man.	10c
Ralph Scriven, Consul, Sask.	25c
Amanda Falk, Water Glen, Alta.	10c
Bob Moffatt, Swan Lake, Man.	5c
Ruth Williamson, Kisbey, Sask.	25c
Bogend School, Sask.	30c

—Dixie Patton.

A Really True Story

One day on the farm I got up at day-break, got my breakfast and fed the calf, hens and pigs. By that time my sister Jean was ready to help pile wood in the woodshed. In holiday time Jean and I are good old chums. We then went to the stable and got our old horse, Prince, out and hitched him to the stone boat. We went for a joy ride first and then drove to the wood pile and brought in ten loads before dinner. We had a dandy dinner, too, of

chicken, yum! yum! Mother cooks them so nice.

After dinner, we went to help my brother dig a new well. We had it down about ten feet at supper time. The second bucket of dirt I pulled up went "bang" down again, almost on his head. At about 4.30 p.m. we hitched our driver up and drove to town, a mile-and-a-half away. Her name is "Bounding Bess." Coming home after dark we could not hang on to her. She was bound to get home. In our struggle, trying to hold her one of the lines broke and she ran into a telephone post. We were thrown out over the dash-board but were not hurt. The harness and shafts were broken.

This was about a mile from home. Jean took the mail and I carried the harness and we put the rug on Bess's back. We led her home. When we got home the rug was gone. Dad got the car out and went back and found the rug and tied the buggy behind the car. It was a good job it was dark, for if it was day all the neighbors would have laughed at the Ford pulling the buggy. I went to bed and so did Jean, quite

tired out from our day's experience.

I think a real story is better than a make-believe one.—Bob Moffatt, Swan Lake, Man.

The Country Boy

I am a little country boy,
And live upon a farm,
I like the birds and flowers, and bees,
And beasts that do no harm.
I go to school in winter time,
And work the summer round,
I like to drive the horses
And plow up all the ground.

In threshing time we thresh the grain
That will make good bread some day,
The more we work the more the gain,
To help the soldier far away.

The soldiers they are fighting
To keep the country free;
The farmers they are working
To clothe both them and me.

—Lester Lorimer, Pope, Man.
Note.—The war is over but this is worth printing.—D.P.

Won Prizes at School Fair

I go to school every day that I can.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

It is not often that Roly and Poly, the Twins, are the centre of a commotion in the Wonderland of Doo. Just now, however, they are causing great excitement. They have bought a brand new automobile and are out for their first joy ride. See what a trail of accidents they are leaving behind them! Even the poor little veteran with the wooden leg has been run over. It is no wonder that angry little Doo Dad is throwing a stone at them. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is ordering them to stop, but Roly, who is at the wheel, has forgotten which lever to pull and the Cop is in for an awful bump. The old farmer Doo Dad who is bringing two pigs to market is having his share of the trouble. So are the two little Doo Dads who are getting tangled in the mixup. Old Doc Sawbones is spinning along on his bicycle. He feels sure that the twins will run over the Cop and that his services will be needed. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, who is out for a horseback ride, would be thrown off but for the fact he is such a splendid little horseman. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, as usual, is snoozing away through all the excitement. See how the cat on the roof is helping itself to the fish. The old fish peddler is so interested in the excitement that he has not noticed what is happening to his fish. The old egg man is also in trouble. His horse is rearing and backing and giving that poor little Doo Dad an awful squeeze against the tree. Poly is the only one who is smiling but the Cop will make him pay for that if Roly doesn't get his "driver" stopped pretty soon.

I have three miles to go. We drive ourselves. I am 11 years old and am in Grade six. My birthday is on December 23. We live on a farm. We have 19 horses, 47 head of cattle and 15 pigs. We have ten cows milking. I milk one or two every night and sometimes in the morning.

We had a school fair on September 30. It was very successful. I had several entries and took prizes for the following exhibits: cockerel and pullets, which were Barred Rocks; and work bag, darning and mending; seeds of ten noxious weeds; map of North America; drawing, scribbler and essay. —Beatrice Brownlee, Sinclair, Man.

A Good Dog

This is my first letter to the club. I live on a farm, 17 miles from Castor, our nearest town.

I am going to tell about a dog we had when we lived in Washington.

One night, after we were all in bed the dog came running from the barn to the house barking. Then he ran to the barn, and so on, for several times. So papa got up and went to the barn. He found one of our horses in a manger unable to get out. He went to the house and got my brother. Then they both went and took the horse out.—Grace Owen, Sullivan Lake, Alta.

A Dream

I am going to tell you what I dreamed one night. I dreamed that I heard some one calling my name. I looked and I saw a fairy sitting on the bed and he told me to come to his house. He led me to a shining wood where there were bells ringing and I heard some one singing. He fairly led me into a room and there were lots of fairies flying and singing. Some of the fairies led me upstairs. There was a big table which we sat down to and there were grapes and bananas to eat. After supper some of the fairies told stories. I was just about to go home when I awoke.—Lindsay M. Garrison, Jenner, Alta.





FREE Grand 38 - Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy \$10.00 Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the best and most complete Scholar's Outfit you have ever seen. It would cost you a small fortune to go into the store and buy all these useful and necessary articles. Just read what it contains:—One large size English school bag, boys or girls style, three gold finished nibs, big complete printing outfit with three pen sets of type, type holder, two covers, and ever-lasting ink pad, one dozen high grade pencils, a fine pen set with lock and key, a fine grade eraser, a fine quality pencil sharpener, a sanitary covered aluminum pocket drinking cup, a box of fine crayons, a box of paint containing 12 good colors, a twelve inch wooden ruler, a set of 12 blotters, a dandy hundred page scholar's memo pad, a point protector for your lead pencils fitted with fine eraser, and last, but not least, a fine self filling fountain pen with a package of ink tablets, sufficient to make five bottles of fine quality fountain pen ink. It is a wonderful outfit. Send us your name and address today and we'll send you only 24 bottles of our lovely new Corona-Nouveau Perfume to introduce among your friends at only 15¢ each. This delightful odor is a wonderful blending of the true perfumes of flowers. Everyone wants two or three bottles and you can sell them in no time. It's easy.

Return our money, only \$3.00 when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send you this grand 38-piece scholar's outfit exactly as represented, and the beautiful \$10.00 folding film camera will also be sent to you for just showing your grand scholar's outfit to your friends and getting on 75¢ of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We pay all delivery charges on your grand outfit right to your door. Write now while you think of it and be first in your school to own one of these grand outfits. We take back goods you cannot sell and give presents for what you do sell.

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Daily
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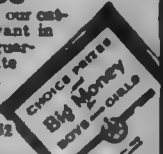
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21st Year in Business



German Fleet Surrendered

Germany, as a naval power, ceased to exist last Thursday. The heart of her mighty fleet—14 ships of the line, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers—surrendered to an armada of British, American and French vessels, the greatest fighting force that ever stood out to sea. In addition Germany has yielded up all her surviving submarines.

The minutely-detailed program of submission laid down by the commander of the British fleet was carried out strictly according to plan. The German warships, strung out in a single column almost 20 miles long, appeared at the rendezvous at the appointed time and were led into the Firth of Forth between two columns of allied ships, which overlapped the Germans at each end. Last night the enemy craft were anchored in the Firth, under guard as prisoners.

Admiral Beatty Thanks Fleet

After the surrender of the main instalment of the German fleet off the Firth of Forth, Thursday, Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, issued the following message to the men of his command:—"I wish to express to the flag officers, captains, officers and men of the Grand Fleet my congratulations on the victory which has been gained over the sea power of our enemy. The greatness of this achievement is in no way lessened by the fact that the final episode did not take the form of a fleet action. Although deprived of this opportunity, which we had so long and eagerly awaited, of striking the final blow for the freedom of the world, we may derive satisfaction from the singular tribute which the enemy has accorded to the Grand Fleet.

"Without joining us in action he has given a testimony to the prestige and efficiency of the fleet without parallel in history, and it is to be remembered that this testimony has been accorded to us by those who were in the best position to judge."

B. R. Tarr, Man and Citizen

A fine personal influence in the business and civic life of Winnipeg and an influence for good that made itself felt more widely than in the city where he lived and worked, passed with the lamented death of Stambury R. Tarr, managing editor of Canadian Finance. Mr. Tarr was active in many fields of endeavor for the betterment of the conditions of life. He was a valued member of the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, president of the Citizen's Research League, and a devoted worker in the Social Service Council, the Y.M.C.A., the Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts and other organizations. As secretary of the Joint Council of Commerce and Agriculture he did valuable work; he was deservedly held in high esteem by the leaders of the organized farmers.

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Exactly as shown in cut. A beautiful and useful article of real good quality.

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"Best for Hard Water."

OUR DEBT

TO THE MEN OF

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

No more glorious achievement is recorded in the history of the whole war than the service rendered to the Allies by the Mercantile Marine. They transported troops to France; kept up a steady stream of reinforcements, food supplies, munitions, clothing, hospital equipment, etc., without which the victory which is now ours would never have been possible. Picture to yourself what has occurred in Belgium and France and apply the picture to Canada, and then give thanks by contributing to the full extent of your purse to

"SAILORS' WEEK"

CAMPAIGN

DECEMBER 1st to 7th

The Mercantile Marine has made our dearly bought victory possible by backing up the armies in the field. Over 16,000 men of this branch of the service have given up their lives in defence of their cargoes of precious freight. Being in a civilian branch of the service they are in receipt of no pensions or allowance from the government. Their families are starving and a cry has come across the water for financial assistance.

MR. FARMER—YOU WHO HAVE RECEIVED A RECORD PRICE FOR YOUR GRAIN DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS, BY VIRTUE OF THIS DEVOTION TO DUTY—ARE YOU GOING TO LET THIS CALL PASS UNHEEDED?

The Navy League of Canada is putting on a campaign throughout the Province during the week of Dec. 1st. Give generously, remembering what the service of the Mercantile Marine has meant to you. Influenza has made canvassing difficult in some quarters of the Province—if you are not called on for a subscription forward your cheque or money order to the

NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

611 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg

This space contributed to the campaign by

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We are large buyers of Dressed Poultry during the months of November and December. We supply crates.

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER

Strictly New Laid Eggs and Dairy Butter wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the highest market price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover that an Express Order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, November 25, 1918.

Oats—Winnipeg futures are slightly higher than a week ago. On Monday and Tuesday prices advanced 3 1/4 cents for December and 4 1/4 cents for May delivery. Offerings were very light and strong American markets influenced prices here, although there was no demand to warrant our advance. With a reaction in American coarse grain prices we are having lower prices. The daily sessions are dull and lacking in feature. The movement to country markets is being restricted by the epidemic of influenza.

Barley—Our prices are 1 1/4 cents lower for December and 1 cent up for May delivery since a week ago. American markets are unchanged. Higher prices prevailed during the early part of the week when other coarse grains were advancing, but there is a lack of demand for this grain at present price levels.

Flax is 20 cents lower than a week ago. American market reports show larger receipts at the principal markets, and there have been some shipments from Argentina. The latter are mostly for European countries, but, with easier shipping conditions, some shipments for the United States are expected.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	19	20	21	22	23	25	Week	Year
							ago	ago
Oats—								
Dec. 87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2	78	
Barley—								
Dec. 115 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	112 1/2		
Flax—								
Nov. 378 1/2	375 1/2	371 1/2	366 1/2	357 1/2	350 1/2	379 1/2	310	
Dec. 362 1/2	360 1/2	358 1/2	354 1/2	342 1/2	334 1/2	362 1/2	293 1/2	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Nov. 20, was as follows:—

Elev- ator	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Saska- toon	Wheat	34,321	27,332	520,400
"	Oats	22,658	11,954	160,945
"	Barley	4,077	6,821	40,156
"	Flax			736
Moose Jaw	Wheat	7,601	19,221	1,317,798
"	Oats	70,771	11,812	222,195
"	Barley	10,059	1,737	19,813
"	Flax	154		371
Cal- gary	Wheat	115,682	19,746	869,937
"	Oats	123,087	6,066	407,696
"	Barley	44,050	1,133	74,547
"	Flax			739
"	Rye	2,824		3,995

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 23.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, November 23, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 11,834; sheep and lambs, 1,425; calves, 417; hogs, 10,134.

The run of stock although heavier toward the end of the week was lighter than the two previous weeks and the tone of the market is improved all round excepting on sheep and lambs. The market on the latter were slow and lower.

The prices on heavy butcher steers, well-finished, is firm as well as on the best fat cows and heifers. Heavy feeders weighing 900 pounds up are in good demand and a large number are going back to Western farmers as well as large numbers going south. We regret to see so many unfinished cattle going out of the country, but the shortage of feed in some districts in the West and the present high price of grain is no doubt the cause of present conditions.

We would like to emphasize the importance of our Western farmers being well supplied with

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224 1/2	221 1/2	217 1/2	211 1/2	199 1/2	190 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	208 1/2
Year									
ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2CW3	CW	EX1	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rel.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
Nov. 19	—	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	114 1/2	109	97	95	379 1/2	376	341 1/2
20	—	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	375	372	336
21	—	86 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	371	368	333 1/2
22	—	85 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/2	109 1/2	104 1/2	92	90	366 1/2	363 1/2	329
23	—	84 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	76 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	357	354	317
25	—	80	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	72 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	87	87	350	347	309
Week ago	182	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	379	376	337
Year ago	105	79	76 1/2	76 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	124 1/2	118 1/2	109	100	310	307	—

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Nov. 23	Year Ago	Calgary Nov. 23	Toronto Nov. 20	St. Paul Nov. 20	Chicago Nov. 20
Cattle						
Choice steers	11.00-11.75	9.50-10.00	12.00-12.50	14.00-15.00	15.50-16.25	19.50-19.75
Best butcher steers	9.50-11.75	8.25-9.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	13.50-14.50	18.75-19.25
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.25	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.50	14.50-15.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-10.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	6.00-7.50	7.50-8.50	6.50-7.50
Canners	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	3.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	4.50-5.00
Good to choice heifers	8.00-9.50	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	10.00-11.50	8.00-9.00	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	7.00-7.50	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.50	6.00-7.50	6.50-7.50
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.25	7.50-8.00	7.75-8.50	10.00-11.50
Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.25	5.50-6.00	9.50-10.00	6.75-7.50	6.50-7.25
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	5.00-5.25	5.50-7.00	5.75-7.50	6.50-7.25
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-10.50	7.75-9.00	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.00	11.50-12.00	10.25-11.50
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.50	5.50-7.25	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	7.00-9.50	9.50-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90		\$100-\$160	\$90-\$125	
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65		\$65-\$90	\$65-\$85	
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	17.75	16.50	17.00	18.50	17.20	18.10
Light hogs	10.00-15.50	13.00				17.75
Sows	11.50-13.50	11.00-11.50				17.00
Stags	10.00-11.75	8.00-10.00				17.00
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	12.50-13.00	10.00-17.00	12.00-12.50	15.50	14.75	15.25
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	10.00	10.00-12.00	8.00-8.50	9.25

Sheep market weak except on the very best lambs which will bring \$12.25 to \$12.50; fat wethers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; and fat ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 20.—Dunn & Levaack report supplies of all kinds of livestock were much lighter here this week and the trade is a lot better. We would say that the better class of cattle have advanced fully \$1 per cwt., while the medium grades from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. Canners are not any higher. Best bunches of canners are selling around 4 1/4 cents per lb. There is a strong demand at present for good steers for feeding purposes. Good to choice butcher cattle are wanted and are very scarce. Heavyweight steers would sell high at present. Bologna bulls are steady, and milk cows and springers are selling at very satisfactory prices. We think the heavy runs of the season are over and that the prospects are favorable for steady to higher markets from now on.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have not been so heavy this week and prices for them have advanced. Best bunches today were making 15 1/2 cents per lb. Good veal calves are scarce and wanted. The hog market is holding about steady. For best bunches today we were making \$17.50 to \$17.75 f.o.b., fed and watered, \$18.50.

The British Elections

Continued from Page 22

there is little doubt that the lapse of a few years will see only two parties in Great Britain, a Socialist-Labor party, and out to evolve a new order of things, and a party who oppose their designs, and cling to the old capitalist individualism, with its resulting extremes of wealth and poverty and its general inefficiency and waste. What happened in Australia will be repeated in Britain. In that Dominion, when the Labor party began to wax strong and capture seats, the two old Conservative and Liberal parties still struggled along in jealous rivalry and cut one another's throats at the polls. Then, while still maintaining their separate organizations, they formed coalition governments to keep Labor in check. But even this did not suffice, for the object aimed at and eventually the two old factions were, in face of the growth of the Labor movement, forced to merge into one party, which, though calling itself Liberal, vigorously fights most progressive policies. It is a proven fact that real democracy makes far more progress when it can manoeuvre its enemies to join forces under one banner. From 1832 to 1886 the democratic cause made slender progress in Britain because the masses saw very little difference between the two historic parties; it is true that there was a greater divergence than that existing between their Canadian namesakes since 1896, but the genuine radicals were frankly sceptical on this point. The Tories were the party of the landowners and the Liberals of the manufacturers and shipping interests. At every election thousands of workmen voted Tory because their employer was a Liberal and they argued that policies which he favored could not be to their advantage. The shifting of the upper classes into one camp began with the secession of the Whigs from Gladstone over Home Rule in 1886 and will continue till all the various upper-class interests are included in the same party. It is not improbable that the creation of Union government has advanced materially the same process in Canada and the more speedily it proceeds in both countries the better for the workers and producers.

Lack of Unity in Labor Party

In Great Britain today Labor has the numbers for complete victory at the polls, it has the ideas and all that is needed is unity and leadership. There is, however, a certain lack of unity in the Labor camp at the present time. Messrs. Barnes, Hodge, Clynes and other Labor members of the Lloyd George administration were called upon to withdraw from it a few weeks ago by the Labor congress, but have declined and have thrown in their lot with the Premier. Mr. Clynes and, in a lesser degree, Mr. Barnes is a serious loss, but the other government Laborites are of little account. Once parliament assembles and proceeds to tackle the problems of reconstruction, Mr. Barnes and his friends will soon be in a difficult position; they profess to have retained their socialist principles, which they are certain to find incompatible with the highly conservative views of Lord Curzon and Walter Long. An administration whose members hold divergent social and economic theories can hold together for

the common purposes of war, but once social problems have to be faced the Laborites of the administration will have to face a quick decision either to resign and join Mr. Henderson or definitely renounce their past. There is another Labor faction, headed by Havelock Wilson, an ex-Liberal-Labor member, which seeks to create a purely trade-union party and exclude all middle and upperclass sympathisers. It insists upon a vindictive peace settlement and has its main support among the seafaring unions. Mr. Wilson and his friends accuse Mr. Henderson and his colleagues of being "Bolsheviks" and will give their support to Lloyd George. They are suspected of being supported by Tory money in the hope of dividing the Labor vote and at the last Labor congress held at Derby their strength among the workers was revealed to be insignificant, but they bulk largely in the cable dispatches, which Conservative interests control.

The Hardy Perennial

Ireland remains as of yore an insoluble problem. There will assuredly be a score of Unionists from Ulster and in the Nationalist counties there will be a bitter feud between the official Nationalist party, led by John Dillon, who favor a moderate constitutional settlement, and the Sinn Feiners, who demand complete independence and desire the principle of self determination which the Allies have advocated for various peoples on the Continent of Europe to be applied to Ireland. The Irish elections will be full of infinite comedy and farce and what time the two parties have to spare from abuse of England will be devoted to glorious mutual vituperation. The Sinn Feiners have won to their side the younger generation, especially among the priests, and they can be expected to capture half the Nationalist seats. Hitherto their members have refused to sit at Westminster, some in fact are in prison. Lloyd George has announced his intention of carrying Home Rule into effect with the proviso that there must be no coercion of North-East Ulster. In Britain the Irish vote will go to Labor candidates.

The Position of the Tories

The Conservative party, which now includes in its ranks nine-tenths of the wealthy interests and social influence in Great Britain, are not in any happier plight than the other parties. The times are awry for conservatism of any kind—it thrives ill with revolution raging twelve hours' journey away and half the community torn from its former roots by the vicissitudes of a vast war. Even before 1914, despite the Liberals' long tenure of office and the prospects of that swing of the pendulum for which British politics are notorious, the conservative recovery was extremely slow and, unsatisfactory as the Asquith Government had become in some respects at the outbreak of war, there was no certain prospect of its defeat. The Tories are not well equipped with leaders for the coming days; Balfour is old and passe, Lords Milner and Curzon are personally unpopular and suspect for convinced reactionary views, Mr. Long is involved in the Cellulose Scandal and Messrs. Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain are not in the first rank either as orators or statesmen. Among the junior members of the party, however, are several brilliant men, who compare favorably with the later recruits of the other parties. Of these progressive Tories, who are all of aristocratic birth or connections, the most prominent are Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Mark Sykes, Major Waldorf Astor, the Hon. Edward Wood and Col. Aubrey Herbert. Lord Henry Bentinck, who has had longer parliamentary experience than the others and sits for a Nottingham seat, is the friend of every good cause and at heart has more sympathy with the aims of labor than many Liberals. Major Astor, the son of the expatriated New York millionaire, is a man of such advanced views in politics and has done such excellent work in social reform that the democratic elements in Plymouth, for which he sits, are hesitating to nominate a candidate against him. This element among the Tories has had to wage a constant struggle within the party for the acceptance of its viewpoint and is still hampered by a deadweight mass of social prejudice and economic selfishness but in it alone is there any hope for the success of conservatism in years to come.

The view of these Tory democrats is that there are many elements in the old structure of British society which are valuable and worth saving, but that great and far extending changes are necessary to remedy social conditions which are a

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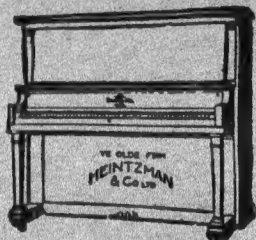
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the wise farmer prepares for the lean years that are sure to follow. Seven fat years for farmers are here. May the "good times" continue for seven times seven years.

An increasing number of farmers are investing their surplus money in Imperial Endowment Policies. They are taking no chances on the future. We think they are wise. Don't you?

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blot upon the national honor and a source of national weakness. They would be prepared to accept many of the items in the Labor Party's program and if in a year or two there is a real cleavage of parties, the majority of them will probably be found on the progressive side. Acting in partial alliance with these are the Round Table group, who, while still pursuing the impossible heresy of Imperial centralization, have made invaluable contributions

to the cause of social and educational reform. The Conservative party have not by any means given their full confidence to Lloyd George; many of them scent possibilities of danger for their interests in his continued leadership, but they realize that if they are to have any say in the policies of reconstruction, it can only come through co-operation with their former foe. The extreme Tories alone have withdrawn their support and formed a new National

You Could Not Fight—Could You?

No, of course not. Your part in the war game was to stay at home and grow wheat for the Allies, that the battling heroes might be fed. The Merchant Seamen transported that grain to Europe, but they didn't do it in the peace and security in which you grew it. No sir! 16,000 of these men lost their lives carrying your grain overseas. Their wives and dependants do not receive one cent from the government. They are starving for the want of some of that wheat. Will you help them?

During the week of December 1st, Manitoba will be asked for \$150,000 to supply these people with the necessities of life. This will be your opportunity to show these dependants that you appreciated the service their fathers, brothers and husbands rendered the Empire. Give liberally.

Conditions arising out of the Influenza epidemic will make canvassing difficult in some quarters. If you are not called on by a canvasser, mail your contribution direct to The Navy League of Canada, 814 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, and an official receipt form will be mailed you.

REMEMBER "SAILORS' WEEK"

December 1st to 7th

This space contributed to the campaign by **EDWARD BROWN & CO., WINNIPEG.**

party which is officered by a fine array of retired generals, admirals and squires with double-barrelled names; it has three members in the House, enjoys the support of the Morning Post and will run at least fifty candidates.

Lloyd George's Anomalous Position

And what of that intrepid statesman himself? Lloyd George is in a peculiar and anomalous position. It is true that he enjoys the allegiance of about 100 Liberal and a dozen Labor members, but his main support comes from the almost solid backing of the Conservative party. The problem now is—will Mr. George follow the path of Chamberlain, renounce his radicalism and go over body and soul and breeches to the enemy camp. At present he possesses no real party organization of his own—he claims to take his stand outside and above all parties. As his chief props of support are Conservative, there have been strong attempts made—but without success—to insist upon his formal acceptance of Protection alias Tariff Reform, no Home Rule and the repeal of the Welsh Disestablishment Act, as a part of his program. The last demand is absolutely impossible from his point of view, as Welsh Liberalism, which still follows his standard and constitutes his most reliable personal bodyguard, is adamant that Disestablishment must stand. On the tariff question, he first mildly with protection, concedes the possible necessity of protecting key industries and agrees to institute preferences in tea, coffee and similar duties already in force, but totally rejects the idea of new food taxes, which Mr. Chamberlain declared to be indispensable to Imperial preference. He has boldly declared himself in favor of wide social reforms and stated that reaction is a greater peril than Bolshevism. He retains his trick of vivid phraseology and struck a good note when he declared that an A1 Empire could not be run with 63 people, there must be a vigorous offensive against preventable destitution and sickness. He is not in favor of any vengeful peace and will resist any attempt to hound him to such a course; in common with President Wilson and Lord Grey, he wants the League of Nations established and his earnest advocacy of it in a recent speech, drew a commendatory telegram from the White House. At one time it looked as if his lot would soon be cast for good and all in the conservative camp, but since the dramatic arrival of peace and the revolution in Germany he has taken a sharp turn toward the left and his recent speech to his Liberal supporters, when he insisted on the necessity of Liberal backing showed few signs of Toryism. There has been an attempt made to conclude a reconciliation between the Premier and Mr. Asquith, but while the latter in his speeches approves of the Premier's utterances both on peace and domestic policies, many of his following decline to forgive what they regard as Lloyd George's desertion of his former leader. The latest cable despatches seem to indicate that the realization of the strength of Labor may impel the Asquith Liberals to consider more favorably some working arrangements with Lloyd George's coalition. This would insure the latter the volume of progressive support which he desires, but

the continuance of such varied elements in one party could not be permanent.

Lloyd George's Assets

Lloyd George's greatest assets are his prestige as the leader of the government which led Britain to victory, his amazing versatility and his talent for popular oratory. He probably lacks settled convictions on most questions and allows expediency too often to guide his policies. He may be acquitted of any sinister designs or personal motives, though some of his closest associates are not above suspicion. He desires to have a strong and a decisive majority to wind up the war and begin the difficult process of reconstruction. But he will never make a good bed-fellow with Conservatives, his whole make-up and instincts are radical. Chamberlain was a rich manufacturer with bourgeois traditions and had little knowledge of the life of the plain folk—he liked society and good living and the transition to Toryism came easy to him. Lloyd George comes of a different origin—he was born of humble parents and knew in his boyhood all the vicissitudes of straitened means. He has intimate personal knowledge of the struggles and disabilities of the masses of the British people and his whole career up to 1914 was stamped with a burning desire to remedy the injustices, so numerous and glaring, in the national life. He has made his errors and paid for them; he has his bitter enemies and his passionate disciples. Great have been his services to his country in the war, but he can lay her under a still greater debt if he will courageously continue the noble work of national regeneration which the war interrupted. The chances are that he will secure a majority at the election and it will be largely a personal tribute. His place in history is already secure; it remains for himself to make it as glorious as Lincoln's.

A Willy Scot

Sandy and John were sitting in a car when a pretty girl got in and smiled at the former. He raised his hat. "Do you know her?" asked the Englishman. "Oh, yes, very well," the Scot replied. "Well, shall we go and sit over beside her, and then you can introduce me?" asked his companion. "Wait a bit," returned the canny Scot. "She hasna paid her fare yet."

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We can handle all you have to sell. Ship Chickens, Hens and Roosters now. Hold Ducks, Geese and Turkeys for high December prices.

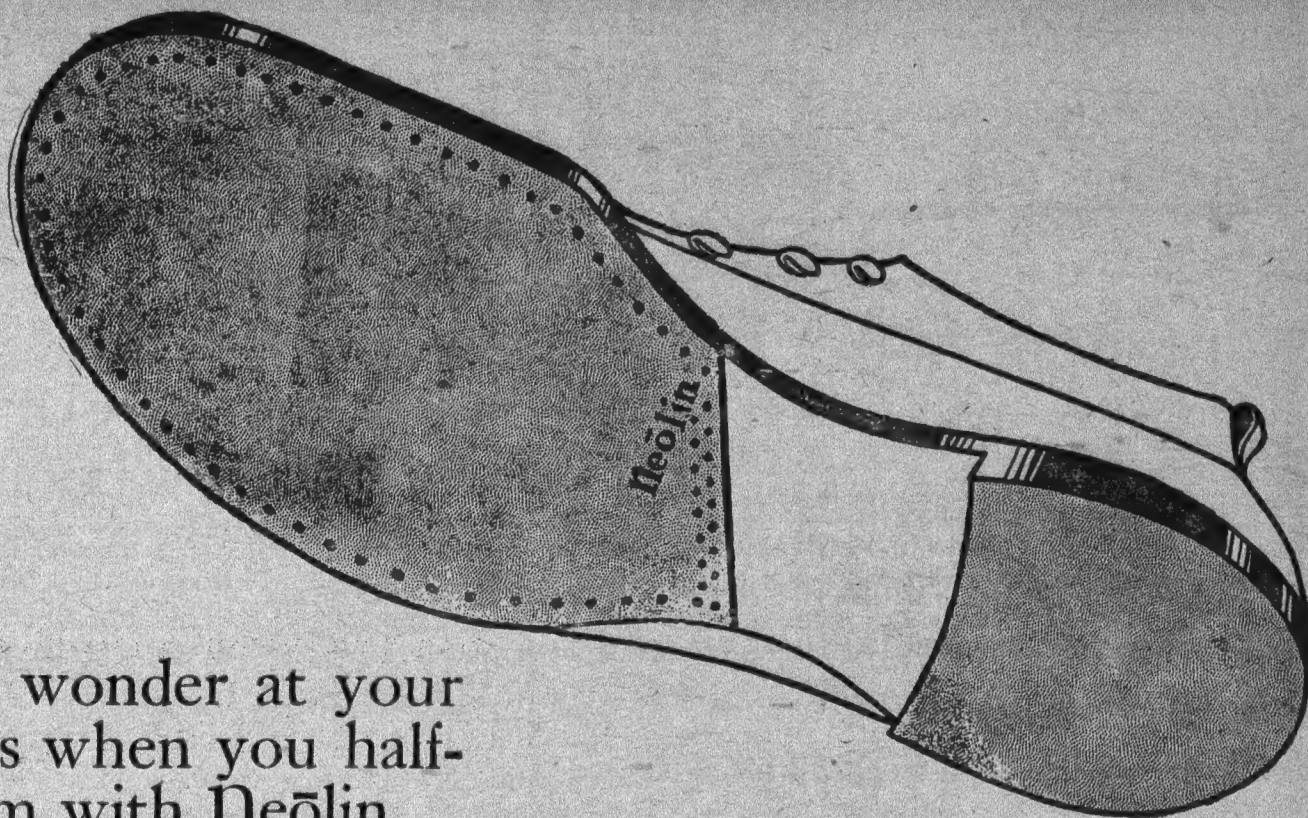
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Chickens, No. 1 grade, per lb. 30c
Hens, fat, per lb. 31c
Roosters, per lb. 15c

Crates supplied—Get your birds in early.

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They'll give you the comfort of a sole that bends as you walk, that does not wear smooth and slippery.

With Neolin half-soles you can make old boots good for many months' more wear.

Here is real patriotic economy.

The whole family needs sensible, sturdy boots for fall and win-

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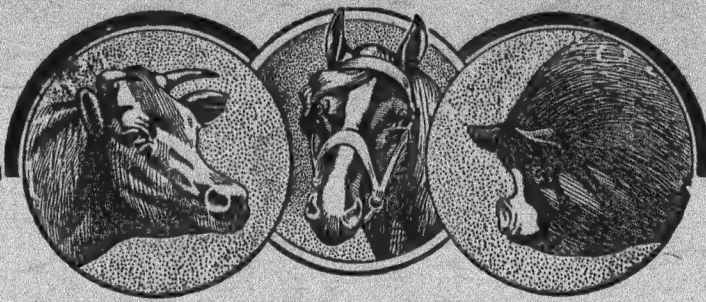
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



"Ever-lastingly Good"



The Problem of Winter Feeding

You are now facing the problem of Winter feeding, and it is one worthy of great consideration if you value the health of your stock and hope to keep them in proper condition until the Spring.

Once the animals are tied up for the winter they are immediately deprived of exercise, green grass and various herbs, which they have been accustomed to during the Spring, Summer and Fall, while on the free range—and which acts as natural tonics to the digestive organs, thus helping the animals to assimilate the food they eat. Stall feeding is entirely different and if not properly carried out will uncondition any stock. Dry or Winter feed, even of the best, if not mixed with ingredients to promote digestion soon causes stomach troubles, and your animals cease to thrive, with the result that Spring finds your herds and your profits in grave danger of being depleted.

Don't risk having unfit stock.

FEED

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

TO ALL YOUR ANIMALS DURING THE WINTER

FOR YOUR HORSES

Keeps horses thrifty and healthy, with nice glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed, or in a run-down condition, use International Stock Food Tonic. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved all-round condition and appearance of the animal.

FOR YOUR COWS

International Stock Food Tonic tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milch cows, assisting them to extract all the milk-producing substances from the food. The cows thus give a larger flow of richer milk.

FOR YOUR HOGS

International Stock Food Tonic increases your hog profits by giving quick growth and by keeping hogs healthy. It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that means rapid growth and profitable feeding.

International Stock Food Tonic is just the thing for young stock. It helps to promote rapid growth and makes all stock more productive. The best recommendation for International Stock Food Tonic is the number of farmers, ranchers and stockmen who use it. From all parts of the country come unsolicited testimonials telling us about the great results that have been accomplished by the use of this tonic.

READ THESE LETTERS:—

Orangeville, Ont., May 16th.
Some people asked, the other day—
In fact, people are asking me every day—
—what has made my horses' coats so
nice and glossy. I think once you feed
a horse with International Stock Food
Tonic, and get him in good shape for
the spring work, he will stay fat and
have a better coat on after using the
International Stock Food Tonic.
(Signed) ELGIN I. HOLMES.

Listowel, Ont., April 13th.
I am a farmer and stock owner and
I must say this: "There is no better
animal tonic than your International
Stock Food Tonic to keep stock in good
shape. I use it all the time, and if
all farmers would do likewise, they
would do well."
(Signed) I. J. BENDER.

Paisley, Ont., R.R. No. 3.
Kindly ship me at once by freight
12 pails of International Stock Food
Tonic. You will note this is the second
12-pail order I have bought this season.
I have used a lot of International Stock
Food Tonic, as you will see by your
records and find its use very profitable
to me.
(Signed) J. H. TURNER.

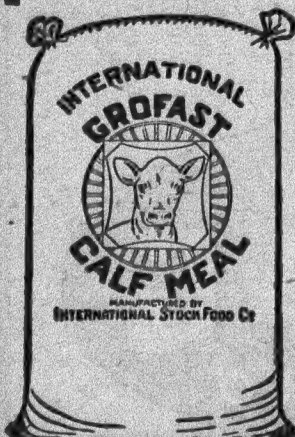
Terra Cotta, Ont., October 31st.
I have used your International Stock
Food Tonic for 15 years, and am using
it today. That expresses my opinion
better than words, what I think of
International Stock Food Tonic. I think
it is the best conditioner for horses
in the world. And my experience leads
me to believe it makes your horses dis-
eases-proof.
(Signed) LORNE L. PLANT.

Calumet Island, Que.
I have been using your International
Stock Food Tonic on my horses, cattle
and hogs all winter; it's certainly a
great blood purifier; my stock is in as
good condition as they would be in the
summer months. I would not want to
be without International Stock Food
Tonic again.
(Signed) W. J. DEROEIUR.

Aneroid, Sask.
I have used International Stock Food
Tonic for five years now and it is a
fine preparation for all animals, espe-
cially for over-worked horses to build
them up again, besides which, it is
reasonable to purchase.
(Signed) E. COTTERELL.

Waterville, Que.
I have always found your Stock Food
to be a valuable Tonic on my farm,
and I have now used it for the past
five years and have not had a sick
horse or cow for one single day in that
time. My six cows are as fat and
healthy now as at any time in the sum-
mer and are always ready for their
feed, and am certain—they are giving
more milk than other folks' cows who
don't feed International Stock Food
Tonic, as it keeps the animals healthy
and in good shape, whether horses or
cows or pigs.
(Signed) WM. H. DAY.

South Melfort, Sask.,
December 6th.
I have been using your International
Stock Food Tonic for over seven years,
and it is just as good as you say it is.
(Signed) P. KENNEDY.



That International Stock Food Tonic is a winner cannot be doubted. The best way however, to convince yourself is to try it. For sale by dealers everywhere in convenient sized packages. 60 cents, \$1.20, \$1.75, or 25-pound pails for \$3.75 each.

The Cost to Use is Next to Nothing — Three Feeds for One Cent.

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